

AUSTRIAN SCHEME UPSET BY RUSSIAN BUKHOVINA ACTION

Prepared For Bessarabian
Invasion Hoping to Get
Rumania In

ARMY ADVANCES

Tsar's Forces Steadily Pro-
gressing All Round;
Germans Flooded

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, January 28.—According to a statement made by German and Austrian prisoners taken on the Bukhovina front, the Austrians, believing the Russians incapable of an effectual resistance, had for a long time prepared for an invasion of Bessarabia. The military critic of the Recht suggests that the Austrians hoped to force an active co-operation of the Rumanians, who, in the event of the Austrian operations achieving success, should be in a position to force a retirement of the Russian forces by an envelopment of the Russian extreme left, endangering the latter's line of communication.

The Russian initiative on the whole front in Galicia and Bukhovina upset the Austrian plans and Marshal von Mackensen's army in the Balkans, instead of resting prior to a prosecution of the operations against Salonica, was obliged post haste to re-inforce the Austrian armies in Galicia and Bukhovina.

This well-timed Russian blow not only prevented the Austrian scheme to draw in Rumania, but also broke the continuity of the operations in the Balkans, at the moment of the evacuation of Gallipoli.

The Russians continue to make gradual progress on the Galician and Bukhovina fronts. The presence of the Russians at the bridgehead at Ushchko shows that they have advanced eight miles along the Dniester since Nipatule and Dabroff, five days ago.

Last week, the Russian line north-east of Czernowitz moved southwards and is now north of Bayan, where the Russian fire repulsed the enemy's attacks delivered after exploding three mines.

Warmer weather has permitted more extensive German aerial reconnaissances of the Dvina front. Melting snow is reported to have formed veritable seas between the Russian and German lines in parts of the Riga front.

Military authorities think that the increased German activity is rather a sign of nervous tension than of an intention to assume the offensive on the northern front. Reports are coming in that a continual thaw in the region of the German center has caused the overflow of the rivers Strypa and Yaselda, inundating their trenches and carrying away earthworks. Sheets of water in many places separate the German front from their rear and communication has to be maintained by boats.

A German train, carrying artillery ammunition in the direction of Smorgon, ran off the rails, owing to the floods damaging the permanent way and blew up.

Peking, January 26.—The following official communique from Petrograd, dated January 25, has been handed to Reuter's Agency by the Russian Legation:—At Ilukst, our artillery successfully shelled a party of Germans who were building trenches.

On the middle course of the Strypa, in the region of Burkanov, the fire of our artillery dispersed the enemy parties. In the region of the lower Strypa, an artillery duel is in progress. During the fighting for possession of the craters formed by the explosion of mines, north-eastward of Czernowitz the enemy used small asphyxiating gas bombs.

The Caucasian front.—During the pursuit of the enemy, we captured over 700 Turks and an artillery transport. Our artillery again shelled the forts of Erzeroum. At different places on the Meliazgert region, we defeated detachments of Kurds, who were supported by infantry.

Yuan Calls Conference At Palace to Discuss Forming New Cabinet for Monarchy

Compulsory Military Service Is Abandoned; Chungking
Hears Tselinching Occupied by Rebels

Ostasiatische Lloyd

Peking, January 29.—Lung Chikwang, Commanding General of Kwangtung, has been given the rank of a Prince for suppressing the robber bands in the district of Wei-chou three weeks ago. The Civil Governor of Kwangtung, Chang Ming-chi, has been awarded the first class of the Tiger order.

Four petty officers' schools will be established in April next by the Ministry of War in Mukden, Suchow, Wuchang and Canton, filling a gap in the military education. The idea of the introduction of compulsory military service which had been planned for Chihli next month has been abandoned for certain reasons.

According to the Kuochuanpao, an important meeting was held yesterday in the Palace, Yuan Shih-k'ai presiding, about the formation of a new Cabinet.

4,000 Guard Luchow

A Peking despatch to the Eastern News Agency (Japanese) says that the strength of the northern troops at Luchow is about 4,000 men, consisting of a portion of the 1st Mixed Brigade from Peking stationed in Szechuen and the 1st Brigade of the 1st Division of the Szechuen troops. The 4th Mixed Brigade, under General Wu Hsiang-cheng, which was stationed at Nanchi, retired to the north upon hearing the news that the Yunnan forces have crossed the river.

General Chang Chin-fao, the commander of the 7th Division, with his men, reached Yuyanghsien, near Wang Hsien, in Szechuen, on Jan. 26.

A telegram from Chungking states that there are rumors current in

Chungking about the occupation of Tselinching by the Yunnan forces and if the occupation be correct it will seriously affect the money market in Szechuen. However there is no confirmation of the news so far. Chungking is quiet.

Chinese Press Reports

The Shun Pao: A telegram from Tatum, Shanai, states that over 1,000 bandits have been attacked by the First Division. They fled to Jitungkao in Kwangio. General Yen Shih-shan of Shanai, has ordered Kung Kan, the Commissioner of Defence at Tatum, with the 1st Mixed Brigade, to suppress the brigands, and Chao Tao-yi of the Intendant of Yenmen has been made responsible for the defence of Tatum.

It is reported that a large band of brigands is causing trouble in the districts of Sueyuen and a band under the leadership of Lu Chen-kwei is stationed in the area north of Paotaoching.

The Asiatic Daily News: The government will appoint the Military Commissioner of Kweichow, Lu Hsien-shih, to be the Chiang-chun in order to control the army of the province.

The Chung Hua Hsin Pao: The Second Troop of the Yunnan Republican Army under the command of Li Lieh-chun has taken Huangchow in Hunan.

Minister Liu Kuang-hung has returned to Peking.

The Canton authorities have been informed that the Yunnan and Kwangsi armies will combine to attack Kwangtung. For this reason General Lung Chikwang has managed secretly to escape.

549,367 Total British Losses on All Fields

128,138 Men Killed, 353,183
Wounded and 68,046
Missing

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 28.—Mr. Asquith announces that the casualties sustained by the British forces up to the 9th were as follows:

In France.—Killed: 87,268, wounded: 259,197, missing: 54,035.

At the Dardanelles.—Killed: 23,200, wounded: 78,095, missing: 11,254.

Other theaters.—Killed: 12,670, wounded: 15,981, missing: 2,757.

Totals.—Killed: 128,138, wounded: 353,183, missing: 68,046; altogether 549,367.

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Swiss Haul German Flag Off Consulate

Demand Their Ensign Be Flown
On Kaiser's Birthday; Berlin
Receives Apology

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Berne, January 28.—On the occasion of the Kaiser's birthday, the German Consulate at Lausanne hoisted the German flag. A crowd demanded that the Swiss flag should be substituted and then, overpowering the police, hauled down the German flag and damaged the escutcheon.

The Federal Council has apologized to the German Minister and has telegraphed the Foreign Office in Berlin, promising that the incident shall not be repeated.

West African Mail Boat Appam Missing

Carried 166 Passengers and 134
Crew; Smashed Lifeboat
Is Picked Up

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 28.—Lloyd's announcement that an empty, stove-in lifeboat, inscribed "s.s. Appam, Liverpool," has been picked up between Madeira and Morocco.

The West African mail-boat Appam (7,781 tons; Elder, Dempster & Co. Ltd.), with 166 passengers and 134 crew on board, has been over due for ten days and 75 guineas per cent has been offered at Lloyd's for her reinsurance. She was last reported near the Bay of Biscay. Since then, there has been a complete and absolute silence, not even a wireless distress call having been received.

Passengers who arrived at Plymouth this afternoon from West Africa were astounded to hear that the Elder Dempster liner Appam was missing. They say that she had over 300 passengers on board.

It is officially announced that on board the Appam there were 87 first-class passengers, 81 other passengers and 133 crew, but these numbers may have been slightly exceeded.

The Weather

Weather cloudy or overcast and mild. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 46.8 and the minimum 38.5, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 47.0 and 27.5.

What a Mine Crater in France Looks Like



Photograph showing volcano-like crater which resulted from a mine explosion beneath a trench in France. When these mines are set off no warning is given before the hidden death bursts up beneath the feet. Some of these craters are over a hundred feet in diameter and 30 to 40 feet deep.

TURKS EVACUATE LAND SIDE TRENCHES AT KUT

Retire a Mile from British En-
trenchments; Gen. Aylmer's
Position Unchanged

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 27.—General Townshend reports that the enemy have evacuated their trenches on the land side of the Kut defences and retired about a mile from the British entrenchments. General Aylmer reports that the situation is unchanged.

Want 10,000 More Men In Royal Flying Corps

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 28.—It is announced that 10,000 more men are wanted for the Royal Flying Corps.

MANY FIRMS IN CHINA PLACED ON BLACK LIST

British Divert the Trade; Ques-
tion of Action in India
Raised in Parliament

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 28.—In the House of Lords, yesterday, Lord Sydenham raised the question of enemy trading in India. He said that he feared there had been a good deal of laxity there, as at home and remarkable cases had been brought to his notice.

He was informed that one firm, which was a large exporter of manganese ore, had been allowed to continue to trade for a considerable time and its dealings tended to raise the price of the ore against the allies. He feared also that a certain amount had reached Germany.

Lord Islington, Under Secretary for India, replied that there was no reason to suppose that the Raj had shown undue tenderness to enemy firms. The firm to which Lord Islington referred had been practically wound-up.

It was found that ore could be obtained more rapidly through this firm. Every precaution had been taken and he assured the House that not an ounce of the ore had reached Germany. All prepayments to the firm had been placed to the credit of the Government, pending peace.

Lord Islington added that it might confidently be anticipated that the Raj would cordially co-operate in applying the more stringent policy now adopted by His Majesty's Government.

In the House of Commons, today, Lord Robert Cecil, Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, said that, under the latest Enemy Trading Act, many firms in China, Siam and Persia have been placed on the black list and trade has been diverted from enemy firms.

Coalition Ministry Favored by British Laborite Conference

Oppose Compulsory Service; 8
More Classes of Derby Re-
cruits To Be Called

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 28.—The Labor conference has passed a resolution by 1,622,000 to 495,000 that the best interests of the nation will be served by the Labor members remaining in the Coalition Ministry.

The conference, by 1,716,000 votes to 260,000, passed a resolution again recording opposition to the principle of compulsory service, but a resolution in favor of an agitation for the repeal of the Compulsory Military Service Bill was defeated by 649,000 votes to 614,000.

Mr. Arthur Henderson said that, since December 15, 113,987 single men have enlisted, of whom 28,000 were for immediate service.

Official notices are being printed, calling up eight more Derby groups of recruits, namely classes 10 to 17, inclusive.

The Mid-Lanark Liberal Association has resolved to demand that Mr. J. H. Whitehouse, M.P. for Mid-Lanark, resign, owing to his attitude towards military service.

London's Vulnerability To Air Raids Due To Deficiency Of Material

Great Developments Now Ac-
complished in Defences; Un-
lity of Control Desirable

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 28.—Lord Kitchener and Mr. A. J. Balfour received a deputation of London Members of the House of Commons today, with reference to the protection of London against air-raids. Both Ministers explained that there had been difficulties in the past owing to a deficiency of anti-aircraft material, but a great development in the defence of the Metropolis had been effected since the last raid and was still continuing, both as regards artillery, under the able direction of Admiral Sir Percy Scott and in defence by aeroplanes.

The War Office and the Admiralty have worked very harmoniously but unity of control was desirable and the transfer of the responsibilities of the Admiralty to the War Office would shortly be completed.

KIEL CANAL RAIDED?

German Report Indicates Allied Air-
men Made Night Dash
(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 28.—A German official communique makes the following extraordinary statement: "No definite reports of the nocturnal enemy aerial attack on the port of Freiburg are yet to hand." Freiburg, possibly, is the town near the entrance to the Kiel Canal.

ITALY IS DETERMINED ON VALONA'S RETENTION

Cabinet Passes Resolution To
Defend Albanian Port To
The Utmost

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, January 28.—At a meeting of the Cabinet, yesterday, it was resolved to defend Valona to the utmost.

Emperor Of Austria Is Sinking Rapidly

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, January 27.—In Vatican circles, it is declared that the health of the Emperor of Austria is causing anxiety and that he is sinking rapidly.

EVERYTHING PERFECTLY QUIET IN MONTENEGRO

Majority Disarmed at Scutari;
Italian Deserters Join Aus-
trians at Ostavia

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official Austro-Hungarian telegram.—Vienna, January 27.—Balkan theater.—Everything is perfectly quiet in Montenegro. In the district of Scutari, the majority of the Montenegrin troops have been disarmed. The populace is entirely friendly.

Italian theater.—Activity is decreasing; 50 deserters have arrived within the Austro-Hungarian line near Ostavia.

Official Turkish telegram.—Turkish headquarters, Caucasian theater, Jan. 27.—Except advance-guard fights, nothing of importance has happened in the center. North of the river Murad, the skirmishes with the Russian cavalry are continuing.

Mail Notices

For Japan:—

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yamashiro M. Jan. 31

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru Feb. 3

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hakui M. Feb. 5

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Shidzuoka M. Feb. 7

For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—

Per R.M. s.s. E. of Japan Feb. 4

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Shidzuoka M. Feb. 7

Per C.M. s.s. China..... Feb. 15

Per T.K.K. s.s. Tenyo M. Feb. 18

For Europe, via Suez:—

Per M.M. s.s. Cordillere... Feb. 2

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Aisuta M. Feb. 5

Per P. and O. s.s. Sardinia Feb. 7

Per P. and O. s.s. Novara Feb. 10

The French mail of January 9 is due at Hongkong on February 6 and here on February 10. Left Port Said on Friday, January 14, per M.M. s.s. Atlantique.

PRESIDENT WARNS AMERICA THAT WAR CRISIS IS NEARER

Can't Say What Relations
Will Be Tomorrow;
Daren't Be Silent

U.S. NOT AGGRESSOR

But Will Fight For Vindi-
cation of Character
And Honor

NOTE TO POWERS

Asks Merchantmen Be Dis-
armed; Then Appeal To
Central Powers

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

New York, January 28.—President Wilson yesterday began his speech-making tour through the States on behalf of the Government's program of national preparedness. Addressing the railway-men, he was much applauded when he said: "I always accept an invitation to fight, but I hope to conduct my fight with fairness and justice."

At a banquet, today, President Wilson, in an important speech in which he made a strong plea for military preparedness, emphasized how he had struggled to keep the peace, but the liberty and honor of the nation were more important. He admitted that, in his message to Congress, he had said that the need for preparedness was not a pressing one, but he had learned much in the meantime.

Americans had a deep-seated passion for peace, but they were ready to fight at any time for the vindication of their character and honor. They would at no time cravenly avoid a contest and would rather surrender territory than ideals.

He desired to emphasize that the circumstances of the world today are not what they were yesterday. "I cannot tell you what the international relations of the United States will be tomorrow—and I use the word literally—and I dare not keep silent and let the country suppose that tomorrow is as certain to be as bright as today."

"America will not be the aggressor, but America does not control the circumstances of the world. We must be sure that we are faithful servants of those things we love and be ready to defend them."

Washington newspaper correspondents regard President Wilson's speech as a last warning to Count Bernstorff that Germany must give satisfaction in regard to the Lusitania incident.

Sends Another Note

Washington, January 27.—Secretary of State Lansing told reporters today that the United States has addressed a Note to a foreign Power or Powers on the subject of arming merchantmen.

The Evening Post says that the memorandum mentioned by Mr. Lansing asks the allies to discontinue arming merchantmen, whereupon the Governments of Germany and Austria-Hungary will be asked not to torpedo merchantmen without warning and to remove passengers and crews to safety if the destruction of a vessel is justifiable.

London, January 28.—The American Note to Great Britain, dated January 10, complains of the seizure, detention, removal and censoring of mails to and from America, carried by neutral ships, which were not touching at British ports and which were stopped on the high seas and then taken into British waters. It asks for an effective remedy.

Sir Edward Grey replied on the 25th that the American Note raised important questions of principle affecting the Government's allies, with whom he must consult before replying further.

With reference to the above, the Foreign Office states that no mails have been censored or removed from neutral ships brought forcibly into port for purposes of search.

BURNING JOSS PAPER STARTS A BIG BLAZE

Child Said to Have Died in Flames That Consumed Eight Buildings

Burning joss paper in a shop on East Yuhang Road started a fire at 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon that destroyed eight Chinese houses and badly damaged two more. It was also said that a 7-year child was burned to death in the upper story of one of the houses, but this could not be confirmed by the firemen. Companies 1, 2 and 4 of the Fire Brigade fought for two hours before the flames were under control.

It was apparent that the fire had started in a shop at the head of an alleyway between East Yuhang and East Hanbury Roads. The shop was almost an arsenal. It was filled with joss paper, fireworks, kerosene and cigarettes. Repeated explosions shook the buildings nearby. The shops adjoining were also stocked with inflammable stuffs and the buildings across the narrow alley were quickly ignited. It was seen that the fire was a serious one and a general alarm was turned in.

Back of the burning area was more danger. A big coal and wood yard lay in that direction and not far off was a fireworks factory. The firemen finally succeeded in getting lines around and stopped the advance of the flames. Ten or eleven of the shops had been caught and at least eight totally destroyed. The burned houses were on both sides of the alleyway.

On their way back from this fire the Brigade was called to put out a small blaze in a mattress shop at Kwangai and Foochow Roads.

GUNS ACTIVE IN WEST

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Paris, January 28.—The official communique issued yesterday evening stated: Our artillery was very active on the whole front throughout the day and the German trenches in Belgium were seriously damaged. An attempt made by the enemy to re-capture the craters east of Neuville was repulsed.

Fighting with mines in the Argonne continued in our favor. The enemy lost heavily in a struggle for the possession of a crater resulting from the explosion of two of our mines. We hold one of the edges of the crater.

The communique this afternoon reported: We repulsed two German attempted attacks in Artois. The French guns exploded an ammunition depot at Palselaine.

London, January 27.—General Sir Douglas Haig reports: Early this morning, we exploded a mine opposite Givenchy. Organized bombardments were carried out on several points of the hostile lines.

Hostile artillery was active east and north-east of Loos, south of Bois Grenier, north-east of Armentieres and north-east of Ypres. Our artillery retaliated successfully on the hostile batteries and trenches.

Masonic 'At Home'

The Masonic Club held an enjoyable at home last night in the club rooms. It was one of the few events at which ladies are given the freedom of the place. About 200 persons attended. There was a special musical program. A dance was held in the ballroom for which the Town Band furnished the music.

Refreshments were served in all the rooms. At 1 o'clock the dance adjourned so that the visitors could be taken through the Club and shown the precincts that are usually sacred to men. They were given lessons in billiards and were even allowed to look in at the bar.

GO GET YOUR MAIL

Advertised letters in the United States Postal Agency, Shanghai, China.

Becker, Arthur Hudson, Miss M. Burchard, F. A. Jones, Miss M. I. Brown, J. W. Jordan, Miss A. B. Creighton, Roy L. Keegan, J. K. Deitrick, James Leverett, Miss E. D. Eddy, Miss Elsie Malakin, Miss A. Glascock, Mrs. C. Mardling, H. J. Gumell, Raymond Morse, S. B. Hanop, Charles Morrill, J. A. Hieble, George Sawyer, F. H. Holmes, N. M. Razlacy, Dr. A.

COL. HOUSE IN BERLIN

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, January 27.—The Berliner Tageblatt states that Colonel House, President Wilson's special representative, is not unduly large in any live in Europe, has arrived in Berlin, to discuss urgent questions relating to neutral commerce.

Gen. Smith-Dorrien



GEN. SIR HORACE SMITH-DORRIEN.

Gen. Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien, who commanded an army corps in the first British expeditionary force to Flanders, and who recently returned from the front, has been appointed commander-in-chief of the British forces in British East Africa.

Gen. Smith-Dorrien is credited with having saved the British forces in the retreat from the Mons. Rumors of his being concerned in the alleged breach between Lord Kitchener and Lord French have been current. He is 57 years old and was knighted in 1904.

War Going to Improve British Banks' Stand

To Be Higher Than Ever In Estimation of the World, Says Sir E. H. Holden

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, January 28.—Presiding over the meeting of the London City and Midland Bank, Sir E. H. Holden predicted that, after the war, British banking institutions would stand higher than ever in the world's estimation. He deprecated premature conclusions from the fall of the German Mark, but showed the grave weakness of the German position in detail.

British war loans were raised at an average of 3%, while Germany was compelled to pay over five per cent. He urged the Government to contemplate the possibility of a long war, necessitating future loans.

It was essential that the investor should know at least the maximum amount of the income tax on his war lendings. The aim should be to ensure that Government securities shall tend to appreciate and the post-bellum conditions be such as to retain British capital within the country until the trade balance was again overwhelmingly in their favor.

Given the right policy, the present difficulties would prove merely the forerunners of more prosperous times than the country had ever enjoyed.

SILVER MARKET CHEERFUL

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, January 28.—Samuel Montagu's weekly silver report states: The good undertone of the silver market is again evinced by a rise in price to the highest reached since August 10, 1914. The upward movement has been accelerated by an inclination on the part of the Indian bazaars to cover their recent sales, but the pace was too fast and the bazaars soon fell out and realised much of their holding in London.

A set-back followed and but little silver was offered. If the reduction in the holding of silver coin in India continues, purchases for Indian coinage are probable.

Meanwhile, the demands for the home and continental mints remain important factors of the market. Stocks are not unduly large in any of the great centers and sellers, especially in America, are very cheerful.

Recommend Reduction In Salaries of M. Ps.

Suggested as Part of British Retrenchment; Fruits Declared Luxuries

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, January 28.—The Daily Telegraph states that the second report of the committee for retrenchment recommends the reduction of salaries of members of the House of Commons and officials in public departments.

The Daily News states that fruit of which the import has been prohibited are apples, oranges and grapes. On the statement made by Mr. Walter Runciman, President of the Board of Trade, the price of raw leaf tobacco at Liverpool and London jumped 3 1/4 d. per pound.

MENTIONED IN DESPATCHES

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, January 28.—The Gazette publishes the following as mentioned in despatches by General Sir Ian Hamilton:—Colonels E. H. Cole and A. Skeen, 24th Punjab; Lieut-Colonels B. R. Moberly, 56th Punjab and G. W. Knatchbull; Majors R. L. Carney, J. A. Ball, of the 61st Pioneers; J. N. Jephson and R. S. Harrison, of the 51st Sikhs; C. M. Wagstaff, of the Royal Engineers; Captains P. L. Leared, 7th Gurkhas; G. W. Aikins, 25th Punjab; R. G. Suttlerworth, 110th Maharrattas; W. H. Hastings, 92nd Punjab; Lieuts. A. S. Rogers, 61st Pioneers; and G. H. Chalmers.

Pistol Gang Caught By Wayside Police

Five men and one woman, all Chinese, were before the Mixed Court yesterday on a charge of having in their possession three revolvers and several rounds of ammunition. The arrests were made by police from the Wayside station.

A remand was asked for so that a thorough investigation can be made. It is thought that the band may be one of the many that have been committing robberies in the Settlement.

PASHITCH VISITING ALLIES

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, January 27.—Reuter's Agency learns that M. Pashitch, the Serbian Premier, will shortly visit Paris and London.

Mrs. Vanderbilt Asks More Aid for Allies



MRS. W. K. VANDERBILT.

American surgeons in France have won the admiration and praise of Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, who is home from a visit to the war zone. So well known is the work of the surgeons and dentists at the American Hospital at Neuilly, said Mrs. Vanderbilt, that every soldier wounded in battle desires to be taken there for treatment. Plastic surgery has been most successfully employed by our surgeons with Allies.

The work of the hospital where the Americans have 575 beds, is carried on under Dr. George N. Du Bonnet, assisted by Dr. James P. Hutchinson of Philadelphia and in the dental work by Dr. Hayes and Dr. Davenport of Paris. Arrangements have been made with the French Government for 600 beds in nearby hospitals.

"Many of the seventy-nine trained nurses on the staff," Mrs. Vanderbilt added, "have been in the American Ambulance Hospital since its opening in September 1914, and declare their intention of remaining to the end." "There are 160 motor ambulances and lorries attached to the Ambulance Corps. Fourteen Americans, between 25 and 35 years old, are needed now as drivers and bearers. The work at La Chapelle station is left entirely to the American ambulances."

CHINESE FOOTBALLERS GOING TO CARNIVAL

Shanghai Visitors to Manila Festival Sail Tuesday On The Tenyo

Last call for Manila and the Carnival!

The T. K. K. liner Tenyo Maru reaches Shanghai next Tuesday and sails on the same day for the carnival. A good delegation from Shanghai has already signed up for the trip. Among the passengers will be an All-China football team that will take on some of the crack eleven in the Islands. There are to be two players from St. John's, one from Soochow, one from Nanking and the rest from Nanyang's champion team. Mr. A. H. Leslie, coach who piloted the Nanyangs to victory, will have charge of the party.

The Tenyo Maru will proceed direct to Manila, arriving in time for the opening of the carnival. She is to sail from Manila for Hongkong on February 6. As there are frequent sailings from Manila to Hongkong, it will be possible to spend two or three days more at the carnival and still catch the Tenyo at Hongkong for her return trip.

The rate for the round trip is Pesos 100, which does not include board and meals during the vessel's stay in Manila. Those who plan a long stay may take advantage of the special rate of Pesos 65 for the one way trip.

RE-VICTUALLING BRITAIN

Supplies Purchased in Rumania For Export After the War

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, January 27.—In the House of Commons, today, Lord Robert Cecil, Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, announced that the Government has concluded contracts for the purchase of Rumanian grain, which will be held for Britain's disposal in Rumania, to be exported after the war.

FRANCE'S DETERMINATION

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Paris, January 27.—At an international demonstration at the Sorbonne, in honor of Serbia, which was attended by M. Poincare, the French President and representatives of the allies, M. Barthou, the principal speaker, emphasized that the war will not cease before Serbia, Belgium, Poland and Alsace-Lorraine have been restored.

Rumania Increasingly Sympathetic To Allies

Believes Serious Operations Are Contemplated Against Central Powers

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, January 28.—The Morning Post correspondent at Budapest states that the Bukharest correspondents of Hungarian papers say that the sympathies of Rumania towards the Entente have increased owing to the belief that the allies contemplate serious operations in the Balkans from Salonica, while the pro-Russians in Bukharest are again in the ascendant.

PARLIAMENT PROROGUED

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, January 27.—The Royal Commissioners prorogued Parliament today. The speech from the throne was as follows:—

"For eighteen months, my army and Navy have been engaged, in concert with my brave and steadfast allies, in defending our common liberties and the public law of Europe against the unprovoked encroachments of the enemy. I am sustained by the determination of my people at home and overseas to carry my flag to a final and decisive victory."

The speech thanked the Commons for their ungrudging liberality in providing for the heavy demands of the war and concluded:—"In this struggle, forced upon us by those who hold in light esteem the liberties and covenants which we regard as sacred, we shall not lay down our arms until we have vindicated our cause which carries with it the future of civilisation. I rely with confidence on the loyal and united efforts of all my subjects, which have never failed me and pray the Almighty to give us his blessing."

Brussels Won't Pay 500,000 Francs Fine

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Brussels, January 27.—Brussels refuses to pay the fine of 500,000 Francs inflicted by Governor-General von Bismarck for the death of Miss Cavell's betrayer.

STOP AUSTRIAN ATTACK IN THE GORIZIA ZONE

Italians Firmly Hold All Positions They Have Occupied; Take Fortified Church

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Rome, January 27.—An official communique states: The enemy offensive in the Gorizia zone has been arrested. The Italians firmly hold the positions they have occupied.

They effectively shelled an enemy force marching towards the bridge across the Isonzo, north-west of Gorizia. On Carso Plateau, an Italian detachment, by a surprise march, captured the fortified church of San Martino.

Goeben Badly Injured By Russian Battleship

Puts Back To Constantinople In Crippled State; 33 Killed, 80 Wounded

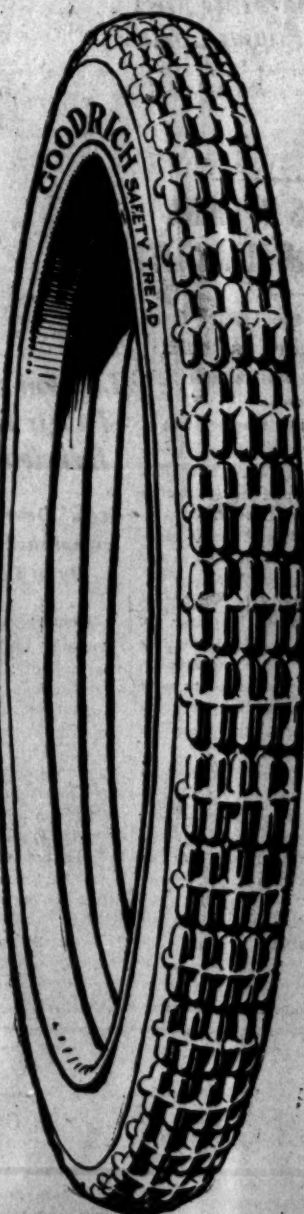
(Reuter's Agency War Service) Petrograd, January 28.—It is authoritatively announced that, after the fight on the 8th, between the German battle-cruiser Goeben and a Russian battleship, the former returned damaged to Constantinople, having lost 33 killed and 80 wounded.

Music for Today

Today, at 4.30 p.m., the program for the concert at the Town Hall will be as follows:—

1. Overture . . . "Ossian" . . . Gade
2. Ballad and Variations from . . . "Coppelia" . . . Delibes
3. Chopin—Suite . . . Svendsen
- (a) Nocturne . . .
- (b) Valse . . .
- (c) Marche Funebre . . .
- * 4. "Norwegian Artists' Carnival" . . .
5. Two Songs: . . .
- (a) "None but a lonely heart" . . . Tschalkowsky
- (b) "From the days of youth" . . . Radecke
- Cornet Solo: . . . Mr. Biewang
6. Variations on a Folk-song . . . Ocha
- * First performance at these concerts.

Conductor: Professor R. Buck.
GEN. SIR J. MAXWELL
(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, January 27.—Lieut-General Sir John Maxwell, commanding the British forces in Egypt, is gazetted temporary General.



Do You Know How Much You are Spending per Mile for Tyres?

If you have gotten right down to the bottom of the matter you have found an amazing difference in the mile-cost of different makes of Tyres. For it is AVERAGE that counts. You will not stick to a Tyre that flashes out with a phenomenal record here and then falls down on the next dozen sets. Methodical investigation by some of the biggest Tyre users has shown that

GOODRICH SAFETY TREAD TYRES

will, day in and day out, give you greatest mileage, with least tyre troubles and repairs.

And they should. It is no more than every car-owner expects of the Largest Rubber Factory in the world. The Tyre built with Goodrich Methods—Goodrich Rubber Knowledge and Goodrich Principles—assures you the Tyre that is

"BEST IN THE LONG RUN"

Obtainable at all Garages or from

OLIVIER IMPORT & EXPORT CO.,

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Distributors.

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IF YOU KNOW

Your Kitchen is tiled and well-equipped and is kept spotlessly clean, you eat your food with a greater relish and you enjoy better health than those living in ordinary houses with the usual poorly-equipped, fly-ridden pantry and kitchen. See some of the Realty Houses just completed and get a glimpse of happiness.

China Realty Company, Ltd.

COL. HOUSE'S MISSION NOT ONE FOR PEACE

Explains That He Goes To Europe To Advise The U.S. Ambassadors

Washington, December 31.—Col. E. M. House, close friend and personal adviser of President Wilson, is going on another mission to Europe for the President. He will sail within the next week.

President Wilson was prompted to send Col. House abroad at this time primarily on account of his desire to get a settlement of the Lusitania case and to ascertain who is responsible for having created at Berlin a false atmosphere concerning the position of the American Government.

Col. House has half a dozen minor assignments, but his principal mission will take him to Berlin.

President Wilson has just come to a realization of the fact that Germany has no intention of taking any steps at this time which would result in a settlement of the Lusitania case on the lines indicated by this Government.

Kaiser Mixed Concerning U.S.

The President has excellent reasons for believing that the failure of the German Government to make any satisfactory move along this line has been superinduced in part at least by a false impression concerning his position. Just how the Kaiser, the Chancellor, the Minister for Foreign Affairs and the Kaiser's other close advisers got this impression the President is anxious to ascertain. If Col. House clears up this mystery and dissipates this atmosphere he will have succeeded in his principal mission.

The Administration has received information tending to establish the fact that from some unknown but apparently credited source the Kaiser has received the impression that the United States was bluffing for political purposes when it dispatched its last formal demands to Germany last August.

The Administration has been advised that the Kaiser has received the impression that for "political reasons" the President has balanced off the submarine issue with Germany by representations to England on the interception of American trade with the Fatherland and the neutral countries adjacent to the central powers. Efforts of Diplomats Fail

Col. House will be expected informally to impress upon the German officials the fact that the United States Government will not change its attitude on submarine warfare and that under no circumstances will it allow the German issue to become involved with the British issue nor will it consider them as being related in any way.

It is believed that the President's final determination to send Col. House to Europe was reached soon after he came to the conclusion that Secretary Lansing's attempts to settle the Lusitania issue with Count von Bernstorff have resulted in a flat failure.

Col. House's Statement

The following statement was issued by Colonel House:

I am going to Europe at the request of the President and Secretary Lansing for the purpose of taking information to some of our Ambassadors in order that they may have a more intimate knowledge of this Government's attitude regarding certain phases of pending international questions, and in order to obtain from them their point of view.

It is thought inadvisable to bring home at this time any of our Ambassadors from the belligerent countries, and it has been found impossible to convey or to obtain by cable or correspondence quite the correct atmosphere.

I shall sail during the next week. I do not care to be more explicit about the date. My trip will not occupy more than six or eight weeks.

The World asked Col. House if reports from Washington that he was going abroad to put into effect, if possible, certain plans of the President to bring about peace were true. He said:

If that is what they say, they have got it all wrong. A peace mission is the last thing I would go on at this time. That is the way I feel about it. Regarding my plans, I am afraid I cannot be more definite than I have been.

GERMANS WOULD BUY U.S. MUNITIONS PLANT

Connecticut Company Refused \$17,500,000—Plan to Handicap Allies

New York, December 25.—The efforts of German financiers and representatives of the German government to prevent the allies from getting the product of American munition factories were centered for a time, it was learned today, in plans to buy the Union Metallic Cartridge company of Bridgeport.

The strenuous attempts made by the Germans to buy that plant are shown by the fact that an offer of \$17,500,000 for the plant was made last spring. The negotiations failed.

NAVAL D.S.O.'S WILL

German Widow of a British Officer Gets His Property

All who remember that energetic and lively naval officer "Jack Hough of the Ratter," on the China Station some twenty-three or twenty-four years ago, will see by the following that even in matrimony his lot was not uneventful:

Justice Ivory and Lush, sitting as a King's Bench Divisional Court, today (Nov. 26) refused an application by the defendants to extend the time for appealing in an action brought by Mrs. Emilie Helene Hough, a German lady, widow of the late Commander Hough, of the Royal Navy, against Mrs. Caroline Macdonald, of South Kensington, and Mrs. Marie Lunlop, of Gerard's Cross, who were legatees and executrices under the Commander's will.

Mr. Wertheimer, for the defendants, said they were sued personally in respect of everything the late Commander left, including his D.S.O. medal.

Shortly before the war, said counsel, Commander Hough doubled his wife's fidelity, so he took her back to Germany, and instituted divorce proceedings. Before the matter came into court, however, he died. He had "cut his wife out of his will," and now she claimed the property on the ground that it jointly belonged to her.

It mainly consisted of Chinese curios, which the Commander had collected, and which, apparently, they both sold in this country. The case came before Mr. Muir Mackenzie, one of the High Court Official Referees, who remarked that "with great reluctance" he must give judgment for the plaintiff.

Subsequently the property, which was worth about £1,200, and included a D.S.O. medal, was handed over to the widow, and the taxed costs—about £480—were paid, and now the time had expired in which the defendants could appeal from the decision.

Mr. Harry Dodd, for the plaintiff, said the facts as put before the court were in dispute, and submitted that no special ground had been shown why the time allowed should be extended.

The application was refused.—Singapore Free Press.

LORD DECIES MAKING REPUTATION IN ARMY

Now Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster General: Work in Ireland

New York, December 23.—Lady Decies, who was Miss Vivien Gould, the daughter of Mr. George Gould of New York, is considered a shining example for British war matrons to copy, combining domesticity and philanthropy in happy and even balance, says a letter from London. Already the mother of two daughters she has presented her husband with a son and heir, the Hon. Arthur Marcus George Douglas Beresford, born last April, and christened in June at Setton Park Stoke Poges, near Windsor, with the Duke of Connaught, Mr. George Gould, and Gen. Sir Douglas Haig acting as godfathers.

Red Cross work still does not lag with Lady Decies, and since Lord Decies, Colonel in an Irish regiment, was made Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster General of the British Army last September, she has been identified prominently with army affairs. He had hitherto assisted the War Department principally raising and training troops in Ireland, near the estate which he took there soon after his marriage, Luttrellstown, a few miles out of Dublin.

Possessed of much charm, as well as common sense and intelligence, but not worldly goods, Lord Decies soon showed that he could make a distinguished career in politics as soon as the Gould finances made him independent. He had already served with marked ability in the South African war, and later as A. D. C. to the Duke of Connaught he showed diplomatic skill and finesse. A few months after his marriage he was elected to a seat in the House of

Lords as an Irish representative peer, taking the place made vacant by Lord Crofton. The same year he succeeded his kinsman the Marquis of Waterford in command of the South Irish Royal Horse Guards, and he and Lady Decies made their Irish home one of the most brilliant social centers in Ireland.

Their first child, Eileen Vivien, a daughter, was born in August, 1912, and another daughter, Catherine Moya, was born in September, 1913. Both have pretty Irish names, but have spent most of their life so far at Setton Park, where Lord Decies carried on a battle royal for a year or two with the builders and architects, who remodelled the place to suit the American bride. They sued him for a bill of \$25,000 in excess of the contract, because the former Miss Gould wanted certain changes made after work had begun. The case went through the lower courts, one decree for the builders, then

another for Lord Decies, with appeals until it was carried to the House of Lords. There the judgment of the last appeal was sustained and the builders lost their case. The costs were estimated at \$200,000, and few cases in recent years attracted more attention.

Swedish East Asiatic Co., Ltd.

Regular Steamship service between Sweden and China.

Shanghai Agents:

The Ekman Foreign Agencies, Limited.

SILBERMAN'S

Just received a new Shipment of Phoenix Dress Silk Sox with Fancy Closures, also Cheney Ties in the Four-in-Hand and Batwing shapes.

With them we received a nice range of Ladies' Raincoats and Overcoats and also a nice selection of Silk Stockings for Ladies. Ask to see the \$1.25 Silk Hose, a marvellous value.

Included we have a nice Range of Union Suits for Ladies and Gents.

Inspection Invited at

Silberman's Drapery & Outfitting Stores

5, Broadway.

Opposite Astor House.

The Attention of ALL Motor Car Owners

Is drawn to the following statement:—

The "Excess" is responsible for the benefit to China Automobile Owners of Cheap Insurance.

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44, Kiangse Road. Tel. No. 54

AGENT

Excess Insurance Co., Ltd.

Whose Assets exceed £720,000.



Walk-Over Correct Styles

No part of your dress is more important than the footwear.

Correct Style is Essential

Quality and Comfort are both necessary to satisfaction. This very combination is just what has made

Walk-Overs

the most popular line of shoes in the world.

Your good taste for style, judgment of workmanship and up-to-date methods of fitting the feet to measure will surely tell you that

You should wear Walk-Overs

See our latest models on display in our windows—and you should see them before you buy. Call in and get acquainted.

Price \$10.50 up.

We sell "PHOENIX" HOSIERY for men and women

Walk-Over Shoe Store

17, Nanking Road.

Try our mail order service.



Sullivan's Fine Candies have added a

CAKE DEPARTMENT

Very Nice Ones and a Change from the Usual

Special Pies or Cakes Made to Order

NO. 11, NANKING ROAD.



USE ARMORED AUTOS AS BANDIT CHASERS

Oklahoma Sheriffs Profiting By
The Example of the More
Progressive Crooks

Oklahoma City, December 11.—Armored automobiles are being made now for the use of officers in Oklahoma who chase bandits. The increase of bank robberies is responsible for it. Two autos are now being armored in this city and three are already in use. Steel bodies are made for ordinary cars and placed on the chassis. The tires are solid rubber, so that bullets will not puncture them. Inside the wind shield is a heavy steel plate that may be raised or lowered.

Sheriff Binion will put one of the cars into use as soon as the new body is completed. The others will be distributed around over the State for pursuit of bank and train robbers.

Many of the bank robbers have quit using horses; they are too slow in these days of automobiles. Three of the recent bank robberies were committed by men who used automobiles and several others had automobiles hidden in the country. They rode into town on horseback, robbed the bank and then rode the horses back to the automobiles, in which they fled, leaving their pursuers far behind.

Once they get into the Osage Hills or the Kiamichi Mountains they cannot be followed in automobiles.

KODAK Finishing

is a special thing with us.
Try us and note the difference.

Burr 2 Broadway

Lord Rosebery Makes His Own Flivver Joke

Edinburgh, December 11.—"At this moment there is coming over a vessel fraught with peace," said the Earl of Rosebery, the former Prime Minister, in a speech here tonight.

"It is propelled apparently by a gentleman named Ford, who makes, I think, perambulators."

"He is coming over to pour oil on troubled waters at the inspiration of a Dr. Aked, of whom we know something here, and who, by voice more potent than that of any mortal heard in this world, is going to call the soldiers from the trenches and bid the waves be still."

"The expedition will fail, but that the eighty passengers receiving free passages may enjoy themselves and do no mischief is our earnest solicitation."

AFTER 20 CENTS 20 YEARS

St. Louis Man Presents His Claim Again

St. Louis, Dec. 11.—A claim of 20 cents against the Mullanphy bank was presented in Circuit Judge Kinsey's court by Gottlieb Kling, who declared that the money has been due him since the bank went into the hands of a receiver in 1895.

United States Senator W. J. Stone, receiver for the bank, was present to listen to claims presented, in order to make a final settlement. Three claimants appeared. They were Kling, Mrs. Christina Meyer, who claimed \$3.02, and Mrs. Mary Schwartz, who claimed \$62.08.

Here's a Lesson, Boys!

Columbus, Ind., Dec. 11.—The industrious, ambitious young man with high aims in life should take heart from this story: Louis Hoeltke of this city, who has clerked in one grocery here for twenty-four years without being absent a single hour from his employment, and who was always on time in the morning and never watched the clock, has just bought the store.

EXPLOSION ON E-2 NOT DUE TO THE BATTERIES

Lt. Commander Oakley Dies;
Secretary Daniels Appoints
Board of Inquiry

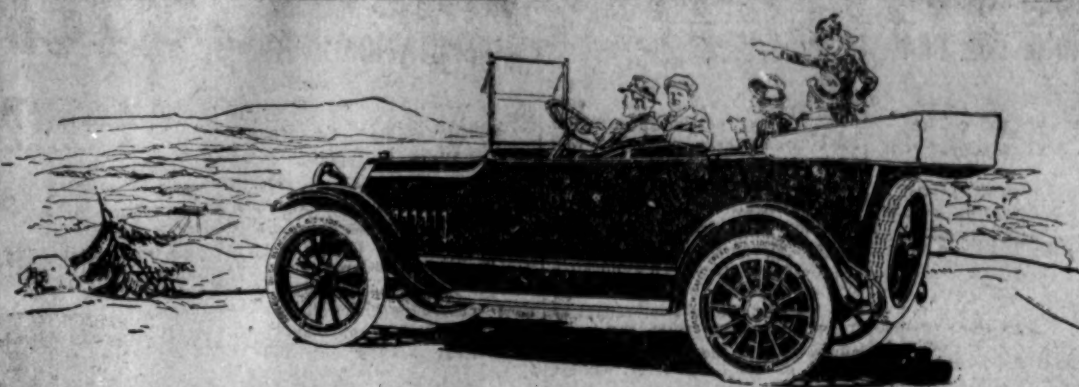
Washington, January 17.—That the explosion on the submarine E-2 at the New York Navy Yard was not due to the batteries, is the positive opinion expressed by an engineer specially sent out to investigate the disaster by the Edison people of West Orange, N. J.

At first it was stated that the testing of some Edison batteries on the E-2 was the direct cause of the explosion. This theory, however, was dissipated with the examination of the wreck by the Edison expert, who could find no evidence to support it.

This leaves the cause of the explosion shrouded in mystery, and Secretary of the Navy Daniels has appointed a board of inquiry made up of experts to probe the disaster and ascertain the cause if possible. Rumors of plots are current around the Navy Yard but nothing definite has been learned to incriminate anybody. The strictest sort of a guard is maintained at the Yard, and if there was a plot it must have been hatched among the crew of the ill-fated vessel.

Among the victims of the disaster is Lieutenant Commander Owen H. Oakley, U. S. N., who this morning succumbed to injuries sustained in the explosion. Another of the injured men is dying.

The explosion took place while some batteries were being recharged on the vessel in the New York Navy Yard. The vessel sank, four of those on board being killed instantly. A dozen members of the crew were injured, some fatally.



—for the unbeaten track
of the rolling Rubicon.
—STUDEBAKER of course!



FOUR Cylinder Touring Car

A clean-lined, light-weight, speedy car, with deep luxurious upholstery and long, extra-quiet springs. Carries five adults easily, with auxiliary seats for two more. The best car ever offered for

Tls. 2,250

Studebaker
"SIX"

Tls. 2,750

—and why Studebaker? Because Studebaker cars have firmly established themselves the world over with farmers, ranchmen, miners, and men generally whose work takes them across open country and over rough roads.

To realize why Studebaker cars are world famous for SERVICE, one has only to reflect that the cumulative experience of 64 years of vehicle manufacturing is behind every Studebaker car, that more than 175,000 Studebaker cars are making good in every country on the globe, and to remember that Studebaker has steadfastly followed the improvement and development of the principles of construction which this experience has proven basically correct.

Never have there been such GREAT values as in the new Studebaker models. They are the BEST cars Studebaker has ever built. They are the BEST cars ever offered at anywhere near their prices. We have a variety of models for you to choose from. Call and inspect them. Or upon request we will gladly mail you illustrated descriptive matter.

H. S. HONIGSBERG & Co.

TEL. 2686

Studebaker

South Bend, Ind.

Walkerville, Ont.

Detroit, Mich.

See the Manila Carnival for P.100!

By Special Arrangement with the Government
THE MAGNIFICENT 22,000 TON T. K. K. S. S.

TENYO MARU

will call at Shanghai on

February 1

and will proceed the same day

Direct to Manila

Special Round-Trip Fare P.100

The s.s. Tenyo Maru should arrive in Manila in time for the opening of the Carnival. She is appointed to sail for Hongkong on February 6, which port she is scheduled to reach two days later. The rate of P.100 for the round-trip is exclusive of board and meals during the vessel's stay in Hongkong, and there will be no refund of any unused portion of the ticket.

Those who may wish to make a longer stay in Manila should take advantage of the

Special Single Rate of P.66

from

Shanghai to Manila

It will be possible to stay two or three days longer in Manila, and yet catch the s.s. Tenyo Maru in Hongkong. There are frequent sailings by steamers of other lines from Manila to Hongkong.

For further information, apply to

The American Trading Co.

Agents of the

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

Imperial Japanese and U. S. Mail Line

Telephone 3229

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Carnation Cream

Best for the Table
Best for Cooking



In its Purity there's Safety.



Besides Absolute Purity
and Richness, it's in the
Flavour that Carnation
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THE CARLSBERG BREWERIES

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THE MODEL BREWERY OF EUROPE

HIGHEST AWARDS EVERYWHERE

Purveyors to the Danish Court and the
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SOLE IMPORTERS

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Telephone 432.



Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co., Ltd.

DAINTY AND INEXPENSIVE CHINA WARE

We have been extremely fortunate in obtaining practically our full supply of high-class China and Glass, and during the next week we are making a specially attractive display of same on the First Floor.



Special White Dinner Set

We have a large quantity of half Dinner sets of 30 pieces in plain and embossed Earthenware, which we are able to offer at the most reasonable price of

\$10.50 set



The "Antique" Tea Set

Handsomely coloured set of 40 pieces. The colours are dark Reds with Green and Blue foliage. A very artistic set.

Price **\$35.00**



The "Chelsea" set of Jugs

Cream fluted jugs in sets of 3, very useful sizes. The best value in jugs ever offered in the East.

Price per set of 3, **\$1.25**



"TUSCAN CHINA"

The "Wild" Rose Tea Set

A very pretty shape and dainty design of wild roses with gold banding.

Price per set of 40 pieces. **\$25.00**

"Westwood Regina" Dinner Set



A very pretty design on a White ground of dull Gold foliage, finished with black hair line. The unique appearance of this set makes it foremost amongst our latest patterns.

Set for 6 persons, 30 pieces
Price **\$19.50 set**

Set for 12 persons, 58 pieces
Price **\$37.50 set**



Mortars and Pestles
Best quality.
\$4.00 and \$4.75



Fancy China Cheese Covers
Fluted design, as illustrated.
90 cts. each



Minton's Cream coloured Pudding Bowls are the best obtainable. Will not crack when used for cooking.

3 1/2 inches.....**\$0.10 each**
4 1/2 ".....**0.15 "**
5 1/2 ".....**0.25 "**
6 ".....**0.30 "**
7 ".....**0.35 "**
7 1/2 ".....**0.45 "**



Pickle Cruet
E. P. N. S. frame and stand with drop handle, polished glass bottle, air-tight cover.
Price \$6.00



Triple Trays
Plain White fluted porcelain triple trays; in Bisto porcelain. Useful in many ways for serving at table.
Price \$4.50 each



China Menu Stand
Plain White.
Price **\$1.00 each**
Fancy, as illustration.
Price **\$1.25 each**



Glass Butter Dish
Clear glass with cover as shown. This is a most useful article for table use as it can be placed in ice chest until required.
Price \$1.50



Glass Salad Bowls
Crystal optic glass, with wide bowl and rim as shown. Thin glass, but very strong.
Price \$2.75



Pickle Jars
Plain glass, bulb stopper.
Price 75 cts.
Cut glass, similar to above.
Price \$1.00 EACH



The "Imperial Brittany" Dinner Set

French decorations on a White surface. Very pleasing in appearance, and a good strong serviceable set.

Set for 6 persons, 30 pieces
Price **\$14.50 set**

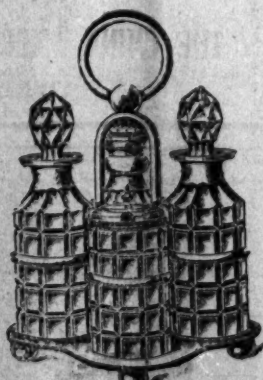
Set for 12 persons, 58 pieces
Price **\$25.00 set**



The "Bath" Tuscan Tea Set

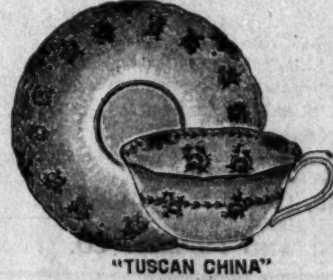
Handsomely decorated set of 40 pieces. The colours are Browns and light Greens which are harmonised in a most effective manner.

Price **\$22.50**



Useful Table Cruet

Crystal glass bottles, E. P. frame.
Price **\$5.50 each**



"TUSCAN CHINA"

The "Lincoln Green" Tuscan Tea Set

Design and shape as shown, clusters of roses and lural leaf chains in delicate colours. A handsome set at a reasonable price.

Price per set of 40 pieces
\$31.00

EVERY DAY CHINA

White Worcester Teaware

Perfectly plain porcelain teaware with a distinctive appearance. Separate pieces can be bought to make up special sets or whole sets as required.



Prices:

Tea set, 21 pieces, for 6 persons.
Price **\$5.50 per set**
Tea set, 21 pieces, for 6 persons.
Price **\$10.50 per set**
Breakfast set, 29 pieces, for 6 persons.
Price **\$10.50 per set**
Breakfast set, 49 pieces, for 12 persons.
Price **\$18.50 per set**

Separate Pieces are priced below:

Breakfast Cups and Saucers	Price \$6.50 doz.	Sugar Basins, Covered...	Price \$2.00 each
Breakfast Plates.....	3.00 "	Milk Jugs.....	1.10 "
Egg Cups.....	1.50 "	Cream Jugs.....	0.60 "
Teacups and Saucers.....	4.00 "	Muffin Dish.....	2.25 "
Tea Plates.....	2.50 "	Bread and Butter Plates.....	0.60 "
Slop Basins.....	0.60 "		

WHITE and GOLD TEAWARE



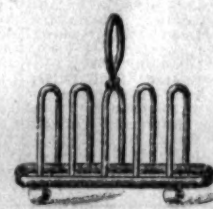
WORCESTER SHAPE GOLD EDGE

MINTON SHAPE 3 GOLD LINE.

White and Gold Teaware

Tea Cups and Saucers....	Price \$4.00 doz.	Cream Jugs.....	Price \$0.55 each
Large Cups and Saucers...	5.00 "	Mill Jugs.....	1.00 "
Muffin Dishes.....	3.50 "	Slop Basins.....	0.60 "
Muffin Dishes, Small.....	2.75 "	Covered Sugar Basins...	2.50 "
Egg Cups.....	2.00 "	B. and B. Plates.....	0.55 "

WHITE and GOLD TEAWARE



Toast Rack
E. P. N. S.
Price **\$3.00**



Minton's Churn Jugs
Cream Earthenware Cream or Milk Jug, same shape as shown. Sizes and prices as below.

1 Pint **\$0.25** 4 Pint **\$0.65**
1 1/2 " **0.30** 6 " **0.95**
3 " **0.35** 8 " **1.20**
2 1/2 " **0.45** 10 " **2.75**



China Cruets
Similar shape to illustration. White with Gold line.
Price **\$1.25 each**
Same as illustration.
Price **85 cts. each**



Preserve Dish
Cut crystal glass with E. P. handle.
Price **\$2.25 each**



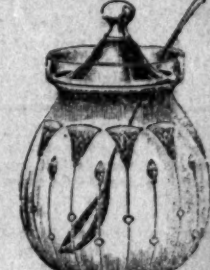
Marmalade Jar
With silver plated mount and cover, complete with spoon.
Price **\$6.50 each**



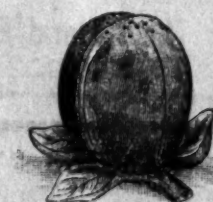
China Hot Water Jugs
With metal cover.
Size 1 1/2 and 2 pints.
\$2.00 and 2.50



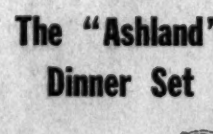
Grey Stoneware Butter Crock
Suitable for direct service from ice chest to table. Fluted shape as shown.
75 cts. each



Jam or Honey Pot
Crystal etched glass as design cover in solid sterling silver. Exquisite in appearance. Price complete with spoon.
Price \$10.50



Salt and Pepper Shakers
Tomatoes and Walnuts
Prices **55 cts.**



The "Ashland" Dinner Set

A very popular set decorated with small Pink Blossoms on a glazed White surface, lined round all edges with Gold line.

Set for 6 persons, 30 pieces
Price **\$19.50 set**

Set for 12 persons, 58 pieces
Price **\$37.50 set**

Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co., Ltd.

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Shanghai UNION Beer

135,000,000 POUNDS COPPER FOR BRITAIN

Largest Purchase of Metal Ever
Made Calls for
\$28,350,000

New York, December 23.—The British Government has just negotiated in this country the largest purchase of copper ever made. The contract is for 135,000,000 pounds, which at the present market price of 21 cents a pound would call for a payment of \$28,350,000 (gold.) The contract is understood to have been signed, however, at a figure well above the present market level.

The demand of the British Government for copper was so large that none of the individual copper agencies was able to fill it. As a result the Anaconda Copper Company gets the major part of the contract, with the Tennessee Copper Company and the American Smelting and Refining Company also obtaining generous amounts of the order. The order is understood to have been placed through C. S. Henry and Co. of London, British agents for the Anaconda company.

The deliveries of the copper are to extend throughout next year and are to be made at the option of the British Government. The copper agencies stand ready to begin to make deliveries on January 1, 1916. Big men in the copper industry say the demand for copper from abroad and in this country as well was never so great and that they firmly believe prices will go much higher.

It was reported yesterday afternoon that sales of copper were made at 22 cents a pound, which is only about 5½ cents a pound below the highest price the metal ever reached. This could not be confirmed, however. It was recalled by Wall Street that every time copper has made big advances it has touched new high levels, even though the reaction might have carried it well down the scale of prices. Not so many years ago 13 cents a pound was considered high for the metal and when it reached 18 cents the financial district believed that was the top price. A few years ago on a great wave of copper buying it was carried up to 27½ cents a pound and with the copper market acting as it now is and the demand increasing daily, there are indications that before many weeks a new high record for the metal may be established.

The present demand for copper is probably greater than ever before, owing to the wastage of the metal in the war. Copper is used in making rifles, cannon, machine guns, etc., and also in cartridges, shells and bombs.

The copper stocks were especially strong and active yesterday.

Continental Army in U. S. Or Compulsion

Washington, Jan. 10.—Either a continental army, along the lines laid down already, or compulsory service when the day of need arises—this is the alternative suggested by Major General Hugh Scott, chief of staff of the United States Army, in the testimony which he gave before the Committee on Military Affairs of the House of Representatives.

General Scott declared roundly that if Congress failed to provide a continental army now, there would be no escape from compulsory service for the United States when the day of war came.

In the Courts

Application for leave to appeal was made in the British Supreme Court yesterday by Mr. F. Ellis in the case of the Tung Hsin Zang against the Eastern Trading Company, Ltd. Judgment in the case had been given to the plaintiffs for Tls. 5,516 and \$682 taxed costs, and for Tls. 750 with \$155.25 taxed costs. Sir Haviland de Saumarez was on the bench. Mr. H. P. Wilkinson represented the plaintiffs. He objected to the application, which was refused.

In making his decision his lordship said it was perfectly clear that the proper way to proceed was to get the final judgment from the court which could be laid before the Privy Council, and the only way in which that could be done was to go before the Full Court so as to get the case restored to the list and re-heard, or whatever might be the technical way of bringing it before the Full Court.

Then the Full Court would go into the whole merits of the application. His Lordship felt that this was one of those matters which must be properly inquired into by the local tribunal, and on the lines of the Gibraltar case, which he had had before him on other occasions, he must refuse leave to appeal.

SOUTHERNERS ENLIST IN CANADA BY SCORES

Kentucky, Virginia and Georgia
Yield Many Recruits To
British Army

Toronto, Ont., Dec. 22.—From Kentucky, Virginia, Georgia and other States, Southerners are arriving to join Canadian Battalions at the border town of Sarnia, Ont. Every week some of them arrive there, just as they arrive at Windsor, eager for service at the front. "Love of adventure, belief in the allies' cause and, in some cases, strained circumstances bring them."

The movement northward has accelerated in the last fortnight. Said one Kentuckian this week: "On my way up I met twenty-two fellows, all headed for Canada to join the army." They take the usual military oath to obey King George, but do not seek naturalization.

BEFORE and AFTER

he owned a

BIG BEN

BEFORE—

He either missed his bath or
had it half cold



A war-like shave



Dressed—but not correctly



A hurried breakfast and a
nervous boy



A cold good-bye



He did catch the tram



Nerves interfere with business



AFTER—

A fine bath at the right tem-
perature



As smooth as velvet



"Tire a quatre epingles"



Enjoying his breakfast and a
glance at the telegrams



A hearty kiss



A delightful walk



A successful day



BIG BEN

The World's Greatest Alarm-Clock,

will make all the difference in your Life in the way of Comfort.

Slender, massive, richly plated, he stands seven inches tall, with well-shaped, distinct hands and a big, broad dial, easily visible in the dim morning-light.

He rings just when you want and either way you want—five straight minutes or every other half-minute during ten minutes, unless you shut him off.

He's worth the price—and a great deal more.

Leading Jewellers and Stores sell

BIG BEN

Sole Distributors:

MUSTARD AND COMPANY,

22, Museum Road, Shanghai.

Markt Garage

HIRE SERVICE

Tel. 4257

\$3.00 per hour

Minimum \$1.00

Ford Cars used exclusively



Just a Few

Electric Radiators left in stock.

Why not secure some of these during the cold weather.

Latest type on hire at 50 Tl. cents per month.

Cost of current 2½ Tl. cents per unit.

For further particulars, apply

Municipal Electricity Department

Showrooms:—471-2, Nanking Road and A1297 Broadway.

Tel. No. 2660.

Tel. No. 540.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, January 29, 1916.
Money and Bullion
 Mexican Dollars: Market rate: 72.75
 Shanghai Gold Bars: 978 touch...
 Bar Silver per tael 1825
 Copper Cash per tael 1825
 Sovereigns:
 buying rate @ 2-7 1/2 Tls. 7.56
 Exch. @ 73-Mex. \$ 10.35
 Peking Bar 385
 Native Interest02

Latest London Quotations
 Bar Silver 27 1/2 d.
 Bank rate of discount 5%
 Market rate of discount:—
 3 m-s %
 4 m-s %
 6 m-s %
 Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s
 Ex. N.Y. on London T.T. \$ 4.76 1/2
 Consols 114

Exchange Closing Quotations
 London T.T. 2-7 1/2
 London Demand 2-7 1/2
 India T.T. 196 1/2
 Paris Demand 368 1/2
 Hamburg Demand 368 1/2
 New York T.T. 62 1/2
 New York Demand 62 1/2
 Hongkong T.T. 74 1/2
 Japan T.T. 79 1/2
 Batavia T.T. 144

Banks' Buying Rates
 London 4 m-s Ctds. 2-8 1/2
 London 4 m-s Doey. 2-8 1/2
 London 6 m-s Ctds. 2-9 1/2
 London 6 m-s Doey. 2-9 1/2
 Paris 4 m-s 386 1/2
 Hamburg 4 m-s 386 1/2
 New York 4 m-s 66 1/2

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATES OF EXCHANGE FOR JANUARY
 \$1-Hk. Tls. 7.02
 Hk. Tls. 1-Francs. 3.92
 " 1-Marks. 2.94
 Gold \$ 1-Hk. Tls. 1.48
 Hk. Tls. 1-Yen. 2.34
 " 1-Roubles. 2.14
 " 1-Mex. \$ 1.50
 " 1-Mex. \$ 1.50

DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK, Exchange Quotations
 On Germany—
 Tel. Transfers 271 1/2 nom.
 Demand 272 1/2
 Bank Drafts, 4 m-s 273 1/2
 Credits, 4 m-s 317 1/2
 Doey. Bills, 4 m-s 317 1/2
 Doey. Bills, 6 m-s 320 1/2

Chinese Exchange Rates

Rates of Exchange Bank of China (Shanghai Branch)
 Mexican Dollars, 72.75
 Chinese Dollars, 72.65
 On Peking, Demand, 106 1/2
 On Tientsin, Demand, 106 1/2
 On Newchwang, Demand, 81 1/2
 On Hankow, Demand, 103 1/2
 On Chungking, Demand, 103 1/2
 On Nanchang, Demand, 73 1/2
 On Foochow, Demand, 96 1/2
 On Amoy, Demand, 71 1/2
 On Swatow, Demand, 96 1/2
 On Canton, Demand, payable in small (Silver) Coins, 82 1/2
 On Canton, Demand, payable in Notes of Bank of China, Canton, 71 1/2
 On Canton, Demand, payable in Canton (997) Taels, 87 1/2
 January 29, 1916.

JAPAN'S TRADE WITH CHINA

The value of exports from Japan to China during the first ten days of this month was ¥1,543,307, the figures showing a decrease of ¥1,070,027 as compared with the corresponding period of last year. The imports to Japan from China during the period amounted to ¥1,658,728, the figures showing an increase of ¥727,391 as against the corresponding period of last year. Below are the details:—

Exports		Imports	
To	Yen.	From	Yen.
Manchuria	139,443	Manchuria	43,338
North China	379,465	North China	589,678
Central China	1,020,369	Central China	952,501
South China	4,030	South China	72,206

"BICKERTON'S"

PRIVATE HOTEL
 Established 20 years.
 103 Bubbling Well Road Seven minutes from Bund by tram, which stop at the door. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. 60 rooms separate baths, with hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. 1471.

Silk Market Report

Messrs. Wm. Little and Co. write as follows in their weekly silk market report:—
 White Silk.—Purchases show some Tls. 5 advance, and buyers are finding selections restricted, due to small supplies available.
 Tussah Filatures.—Bicycle, 1, 2, 3, Tls. 64 1/2 av. Grasshopper A.B.C. Tls. 64 1/2 av. Kung Kee Mame, 1, Tls. 605.
 Tussah New Style.—Three Arrow, 1, 2, Tls. 720-5 av. Black Lion, 1, 2, Tls. 725 av.
 Tussah Filatures & coc.—Prices show a jump of Tls. 32 1/2 on last week's purchases and market closes strong. Settlements say 1,000 bales. Spinning Girl, 1, 2, Tls. 350-60 av. Black Pagoda, 1, 2, Tls. 350 av. Peony, 1, 2, Tls. 365 av. Boy and Umbrella, 1, 2, Tls. 335 av. Export Season 1915-1916

White Yellow Total
 1915-1916 bales bales
 From Jan to date 20,574 10,915 31,489
 Against corresponding period White Silk, to Europe & in 80 catty bales
 White Silk, to America in pical bales
 1914-1915 9,178 16,996 26,174
 1913-1914 28,099 18,661 46,760

Settlements for Europe, etc.
 White Silk 10,500
 Settlements for Europe, etc., Yellow Silk 11,000
 Settlements for America, White Silk 10,500
 Stock in Shanghai, White Silk 1,500
 Yellow Silk 1,500
 Visible Supply for season to date 25,000
 Stock in Shanghai, Wild Silk 500

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service
 London, January 28.—Plantation, First Latex:
 Spot, 3s. 1 1/4 d. to 3s. 2 d., paid.
 April to June delivery, 3s. 2 d. to 3s. 3 d., paid and sellers.
 Tendency of market, quieter after firm.
 Shanghai, January 29.
 Last Quotation.—London, Jan. 27:
 Spot, 3s. 1 1/4 d. to 3s. 1 1/2 d., paid.
 April to June delivery, 3s. 1 1/4 d. to 3s. 2 d., paid and buyers.
 Tendency of market, irregular; closing steady.

The China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Ltd.

Incorporated under the Hongkong Ordinances.
 Subscribed Capital . . . Tls. 500,000.00
 Paid Up Capital . . . Tls. 50,000.00
A British Company
 Issuing all forms of Life, Endowment and Annuity Policies at current rates.

Assurance Fund

(31-3-15) Tls. 9,069,647.72
 Assurances in force exceed Tls. 31,700,000.00

Head Office—SHANGHAI

Agencies throughout Asia.

The Venus Fire & Marine Assurance Co., Ltd.

The Venus Life Assurance Co., Ltd.

Chairman: Mr. Tang Shao-yi
 Head Office: Shanghai.
 Branches all over China.

Fire and Marine LIFE

Capital \$1,200,000. Capital \$1,000,000

The undersigned are prepared to grant policies of Insurance against Fire, Marine and Life at the lowest Current Rates. Claims Payable at the Head Office, No. 127, Seachuen Road, as well as at all other Branches.

British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & Co.

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
 Reserve Fund 1,800,000
 Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office:
 28 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:

Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
 Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
 T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
 Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.S.
 W. H. Neville Gieschen, Esq.
 The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
 W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
 Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:

The Bank of England.
 The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.
 The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.
 The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
 The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar Hongkong Penang
 Bangkok Hloilo Puket
 Batavia Ipoh Rangoon
 Bombay Karachi Saigon
 Calcutta Klang Seremban
 Canton Kobe Shanghai
 Cebu Kuala-Lumpur Singapore
 Colombo Madras Sourabaya
 Delhi Malacca Taiping
 Foochow Manila (F.M.S.)
 Haiphong Medan Tientsin
 Yokohama Hankow New York

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.
 Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
 W. B. SUTHERLAND, Manager.

Banque de L'Indo-Chine

Capital Frs. 48,000,000.00
 Reserves 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok Hanoi Saigon
 Battambang Hongkong Shanghai
 Canton Mongtze Singapore
 Djibouti Noumea Tientsin
 Pondichery Peking Tourane
 Haiphong Papete
 Hankow Pnom-Penh

Bankers:

IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
 IN LONDON: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN, Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique

Societe Anonyme

Paid-up Capital Fr. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.

London Office, 2 Bishopsgate.
 Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President:

JEAN JADOT.

Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:

LONDON: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
 BRUSSELS: Societe Generale de Belgique.

ANTWERP Banque d'Anvers.

PARIS: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.

LYONS and MARSEILLES: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.

NEW YORK: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.
 Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.
 W. A. HOEHN, Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
 Sterling \$1,500,000 @ 2s. \$15,000,000
 Silver 18,000,000

Reserve Liability of Shareholders \$33,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.

Court of Directors:

Hon. D. Landale, Chairman.
 W. L. Patten, Esq., Deputy
 S. H. Dodwell, Esq. [Chairman]
 G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.
 C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
 Hon. P. H. Holyoak.
 J. A. Plummer, Esq.
 Hon. E. Shollim.

Chief Manager:

Hongkong—N. J. STARR.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy Ipoh Peking
 Bangkok Johore Penang
 Batavia Kobe Rangoon
 Bombay Kuala Lumpur
 Calcutta London Shanghai
 Canton Lyons Singapore
 Colombo Malacca Sourabaya
 Foochow Manila Tientsin
 Haiphong Nagasaki Tientsin
 Hankow New York Yokohama

London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12 The Bund.

Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
 Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
 Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.
 A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Roubles.
 Capital (fully-paid) 45,000,000
 Reserve Fund 22,000,000
 Capital contributed by Kps. Tls. the Chinese Government 3,500,000
 Reserve Fund 1,733,000

Head Office: PETROGRAD

Paris Office: 9 Rue Boudreau.

London Office: 64 Old Broad St. E. C.

Bankers:

LONDON: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
 PARIS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.

LYONS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

BRUSSELS: Messrs. Mendelssohn & Co.

HAMBURG: Messrs. M. M. Warburg & Co.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies:

Bombay Hallan Peking
 Calcutta Hankow Shanghai
 Changchun Harbin Tientsin
 (Kwan-Hongkong Tsingtau chendze) Newchwang Vladivostok
 Chefoo Nicolayovsk Yokohama
 Dainy (Dairen) & A.

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars, and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES

J. JEZERSKI, Q. CARRERE, Managers for China and Japan.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Agents for the Principal Chinese Banks in Shanghai.

Paid-up Capital \$100,000.

All kinds of banking business transacted.

Currency Exchange a specialty. Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.

Interest on Tael current accounts 2%.

Particulars of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

K. P. CHUN, General Manager.

March 10, 1915.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office: 60, Wall Street, New York.

London Branch: 21, Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up U.S. \$3,250,000
 Reserve and Undivided Profits U.S. \$2,100,000
 U.S. \$7,460,000

London Bankers: Bank of England.

National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.

Branches and Agents All over the World.

THE CORPORATION transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

G. HOGG, Manager.

1-A, Klukiang Road.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office: 12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than \$1, or over \$100, will be received at one time.

Not more than \$1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of \$5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3 1/2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine.

Capital Francs 45,000,000
 1/3 of the Capital, i.e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1915.

President, Andre Berthelot.

General Manager, A. J. Fernotte.

HEAD OFFICE

74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai

BANKERS:

IN FRANCE: Societe Generale pour le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

IN LONDON: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION, Manager.

French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1850.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed Yen 48,000,000

Capital Paid-up " 30,000,000

Reserve Fund " 20,000,000

London Bankers:

Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Antungshen London Port Arthur
 Bombay Liaoyang S. Francisco
 Calcutta Los Angeles Sydney
 Changchun Lyons Sianfu
 Dainy Mukden Tientsin
 Hankow Nagasaki Tientsin
 Harbin Newchwang Tokio
 Hongkong New York Tsingtau
 Honolulu Osaka
 Kobe Peking

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

March 10, 1915.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
 Subscribed Capital 1,125,000
 Paid-up Capital 562,500
 Reserve Fund 500,000

Bankers: BANK OF ENGLAND.

LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LD.

EVERY description of Exchange business transacted. INTEREST allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH, Acting Manager.

7 Nanking Road.

Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij

(NEDERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital—Glds. 50,000,000 (about £4,167,000)

Reserve Fund—Glds. 9,237,150 (about £769,765)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.

Head Agency: BATAVIA.

Agencies in Holland: THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

BENJAMIN AND POTTS
SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. & S. B.	840 S.
Chartered	552
Russo-Asiatic	R. 187 1/4 N.
Cathay, ordy.	2.50 B.
Cathay, pref.	6.80
Marine Insurances	
Canton	\$415.
North China	Tls. 182 1/2.
Union of Canton	950 B.
Yangtze	\$250 B.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	\$152 1/2 B.
Hongkong Fire	\$410.
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref.	Tls. 128.
Indo-China Def.	93s. 6d.
"Shen"	Tls. 16 B.
Shanghai Tug	Tls. 54 B.
Shanghai Tug	Tls. 22 S.
Kochien	
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 11 1/2.
Oriental Cons.	37s. 6d.
Philippine	Tls. 1 1/4 B.
Raub	Tls. 3.55.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	\$81.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 60 B.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 10 B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 92 B.
Hongkong Wharf	\$76 S.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 106.
China Land	Tls. 50 N.
Shanghai Land	Tls. 105 B.
Wei-hai-wei Land	Tls. 7.10 B.
Central Stores	Tls. 67 B.
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 52 B.
China Realty (pref.)	
Cotton Mills	
E-w	Tls. 140 B.
E-w Pref.	Tls. 111.
International	Tls. 75 1/2.
International Pref.	Tls. 76.
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 78.
Soy Chee	Tls. 42 B.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 13 B.
Kung Yik	Tls. 5.80.
Yangtzepoo	Tls. 111.
Yangtzepoo Pref.	
Industrials	
Anglo-German Br'y	\$85 N.
Butler Tile	Tls. 23 N.
China Flour Mill	Tls. 6 S.
China Sugar	\$121 1/2 B.
Green Island	\$10 S.
Langkats	Tls. 38 B.
Major Bros.	Tls. 5.
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 135.
Stores	
Hall & Holtz	\$16 1/2 B.
Llewellyn	\$62 1/2.
Lane, Crawford	\$97 B.
Moutrie	\$83 N.
Watson	\$8 1/2 B.
Weeks	\$19 B.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 17 1/2 B.
Amherst	Tls. 2 B.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 16.10 B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 6 1/2 B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 46.
Batu Anam 1913	Tls. 2 1/2 B.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 6.80 B.
Bute	Tls. 1.90 B.
Chemor United	Tls. 2.55 B.
Chempedak	Tls. 17 B.
Cheng	Tls. 5 1/2 B.
Consolidated	Tls. 5 1/2 B.
Domination	Tls. 17 1/2 B.
Gula Kalumpun	Tls. 13 1/2.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 25 1/2 B.
Kamunting	Tls. 12 1/2 B.
Kapala	Tls. 1.45 B.
Kapayang	Tls. 23 1/2 B.
Karan	Tls. 18 B.
Kota Bahroe	Tls. 15 1/2 B.
Kroewok Java	Tls. 23 1/2 B.
Padang	Tls. 14 1/2 B.
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 7.3 B.
Permatas	Tls. 1 1/2 B.
Rupah	Tls. 1.45 B.
Samagaga	Tls. 10 1/2 B.
Seekoe	Tls. 2.35.
Semambu	Tls. 25.
Senawang	Tls. 5 1/2 B.
Shanghai Klebang	Tls. 3 1/2 B.
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 15 1/2 B.
Shanghai Pref.	Tls. 8 B.
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 3 1/2 B.
Sungai Duri	Tls. 15 1/2 B.
Sua Manggia	Tls. 8 B.
Talping	Tls. 3 1/2 B.
Tanah Merah	Tls. 11 1/2 B.
Tebong	Tls. 34 1/2 B.
Ulebr	Tls. 2.60.
Ziangbe	Tls. 8 1/2 B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. & E. Lumber	Tls. 160 B.
Cully Dairy	Tls. 17 B.
S'hai Elec. and Ash.	\$2 N.
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 93 B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 32 B.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 30.
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 30.
S'hai Telephone	Tls. 95 B.
S'hai Waterworks	Tls. 300.
S. Sellers. Sa. Sales. B. Buyers.	

Benjamin & Potts, 8 J'Inkee Road

Telephone No. 398

LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat: "The output of crude oil for January 28 was 478 tons."

Piece Goods and Yarn

Messrs. Ilbert and Co., Ltd., write as follows in their weekly market report:—

Both sales and clearances are rapidly dwindling as the Chinese New Year approaches, the merchants for all the more distant points in the interior having closed their order books and gone home, mostly in a cheerful frame of mind in spite of the vagaries of Chinese politics. A preliminary estimate by the different guilds controlling the Shanghai trade in general, gives a profit on the year's business of some eighty million taels, of which the lion's share falls to the dealers engaged in the chemical dye trade, as mentioned in our circular a fortnight ago. The figures can, however, be better and analysed when business reopens after the interval.

A generous fall of snow throughout the whole of the lower Yangtze basin, for some seven hundred miles inland, and from Chekiang province northwards, has come as an omen of prosperity for the spring crops, for, in a country where manuring of agricultural lands is of a primitive nature, the magical agency of snow, in collecting phosphates from the air and depositing them in the soil, spells good fortune to the millions who look to the soil for their living.

Stock in the country are small, prices rising, and replacing values utterly unapproachable, so at least a large part of China should be able to support the market in a light hearted manner when books again commence to open on the "fifth day of the first moon."

Piece Goods
Grey Shirtings 8 1/4 lbs.—Although the volume of sales for all weights is small, the general tone of the market is steady. A parcel of 7 boy chop has changed hands at Tls. 3.65.

4-7 lbs. In 6 lbs.—No sales from first hands to advise.

9-11 lbs. In 10 lbs.—A transaction in Rabbit Moon at Tls. 4.57 1/2 is recorded.

12 lbs. 36 inch.—A slight improvement is noticeable in Blue Dragon, a lot having been sold at Tls. 5.20, also President at Tls. 515.

T-Cloth and Jeans.—Under this heading we have to advise purchases by the River Ports of Peach chop: 40 Yards at Tls. 4.50 and 20 Yards at Tls. 3.45 in fair quantities.

White Shirtings.—During the week Hankow has bought Flower No. 1 at Tls. 5.70 and Flower No. 2 at Tls. 5.40. Drills and Sheetings.—The only business recorded is with Tientsin, and comprises in the former Paolet Centaur at Tls. 5.50 and Four Parrot at Tls. 4.70 and in the latter Whitney Dog at Tls. 5.25 and Pelza A at Tls. 4.70.

Dyed and Fancy Cottons.—The private market for Fast Blacks is very strong, and it is the opinion in native circles that higher prices will be paid in the Chinese New Year; Venetians steady.

Stock Exchange Transactions

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official	Langkats Tls. 33.00
	Anglo Javats Tls. 16.00
	Anglo Javats Tls. 16.10
	Anglo Javats Tls. 16.15
	Bukits Tls. 6.80
	Chemors Tls. 2.55
	Consolidated Tls. 5.25
	Domination Tls. 17.75
	Pahangs Tls. 2.85
	Ewu Cotton Tls. 140.00
Direct Business Reported:	Langkats Tls. 33.00
	S'hai Gas 6 1/2 Debs. Tls. 100.00
	Domination Tls. 18.00
	Samagaga Tls. 1.40
	Tiram Tls. 1.25
	Ziangbes Tls. 8.50
	Anglo Javats Tls. 16.00

Sharebrokers Association Transactions

Shanghai, January 29, 1916.

Official	Consolidated Tls. 4.90 cash
	Consolidated Tls. 5.25 cash
	Kotas Tls. 15.00 cash
	Anglo Javats Tls. 16.00 cash
	Anglo Javats Tls. 16.10 cash
	Ziangbes Tls. 8.80 cash
	Chemors Tls. 2.50 cash
	Sungel Duris Tls. 16.00 cash
Direct	Pahangs Tls. 2.90 cash
	Anglo Javats Tls. 15.75 cash
	Anglo Javats Tls. 16.10 cash
	Samagaga Tls. 1.35 cash
	Ziangbes Tls. 9.00 cash
	Jav's Canteda Tls. 28.00 March

weakened, and sales have been effected as follows:—

16's. 400 Bales Fukushima, Woman and Boat at Tls. 96.50, 200 Standing Horse at Tls. 92.50 and 200 Bales Three Horse at Tls. 96.50.

20's. 700 Bales Fisherman at Tls. 97.00.

Local Yarn.—Prices have receded about one tael during the week, but at the close show a rather steadier tendency with very little business doing. Small sales are reported as follows:—

10's. 100 Bales Two Tiger at Tls. 85.

14's. 100 Bales Phoenix at Tls. 85 1/2.

16's. 200 Bales Phoenix at Tls. 91.00.

100 Bales Anchor at Tls. 85, 100 Bales Wedding Chop (Heavy) at Tls. 92.

1,100 Bales Watermoon (Heavy) at Tls. 96.50.

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

Sunday, January 30, 1916

Date and Place	Fat	Chl.	Deft.	Prob	Ger.	USA	Russ.	Jap.	Regist.
Today									
Hongkong and Canton	Nellore	7.30*							5 (29th)
Hankow	Kiangyang		5.00						
River Ports	Kiangyang	9.00							5.00
Chefoo	Trails	9.00							5.00
Tomorrow									
Hongkong and beyond	China					1.00			12.30
Ningpo	Shanghai		8.00						
Tientsin (Friday except Sunday)	Trails		5.00						
Amoy	Holbow		5.00						
Hongkong and beyond	Anhui		5.00						
Hongkong and beyond	Kiangyang		5.00						
Hongkong	Kwangtsh		5.00						
Hankow	Kiangwah		5.00						
Manchuria via Dalny	Sakaki Maru	7.00							5.00
Japan and U.S.A.	Yamashiro M.	9.00							5.00
Chefoo	Trails	9.00							5.00
River Ports	Kiangwah	9.00							5.00
Hongkong and Canton	Kiangwah	9.00		4.30			4.30	5.00	5.00
Hongkong and Canton	Kiangwah	9.00		4.30			4.30	5.00	5.00
Amoy Swatow	Anhui	9.00		4.30			4.30	5.00	5.00
Japan, U.S.A. & Europe	Holbow	9.00		5.00			5.00	5.00	5.00
Europe via Siberia	Yamashiro M.	19.00	18.30	5.00			5.00	19.00	8.30
	via Pakow			5.00			5.00		5.00
Tuesday, Feb. 1									
Europe via Suez	Cordillere	4.15							3.45
Hongkong and Canton	Cordillere	5.00							4.30
S. Ports, Straits, India, Europe									
U.S.A.	Cordillere			5.00			5.00		4.80
Hankow	Wuchang		5.00						
Hankow	Wuchang		5.00						
River Ports	Saiwo	9.00							5.00
River Ports	Wuchang	9.00							5.00
Wednesday, Feb. 2									
Japan, U.S.A. & Europe	Omi Maru	8.00*							4.30
Hankow	Tatung		5.00						
Hongkong and beyond	Sinkiang		5.00						
River Ports	Tatung	9.00							5.00
Hongkong and Canton	Sinkiang	9.00		4.30			4.30	5.00	5.00
Europe via Siberia	via Pakow	19.00	18.30	5.00			5.00		5.00
Thursday, Feb. 3									
Japan, U.S.A. & Europe	Omi Maru	8.00*							5 (2nd)
Japan, U.S.A. & Europe	Omi Maru							19.00	5 (2nd)
Friday, Feb. 4									
Japan via Naresaki	Simbirsk	2.00							1.30
Naresaki & Vladivostok	Simbirsk		2.00						
Hankow	Luoyi		6.00						
Saturday, Feb. 5									
Waihaiwei, Chefoo and Tientsin	Tanzhou	8.30*	9.00*						8.00*
Japan, U.S.A. & Europe	Hakui Maru	10.30*							10.00*
Japan, U.S.A. & Europe	Hakui Maru		10.30*				10.30*	10.00*	10.30*
Hankow	Atsuta Maru		5.00						
Europe via Siberia	Kiangwah		5.00						
	via Pakow		18.30	5.00					
Sunday, Feb. 6									
Hongkong and Canton	Atsuta Maru	9.00*							8.30*
Hongkong and beyond	Atsuta Maru	9.00						10.00*	9.30*
Europe via Siberia	via Pakow								8.30
Monday, Feb. 7									
Japan, U.S.A. & Europe	Shidzuoka M.	10.30*							10.00*
Japan, U.S.A. & Europe	Shidzuoka M.		10.30*				10.30*	10.00*	10.30*

An asterisk (*) denotes a.m.

A Supplementary Chinese Registration

tion 8 to 9 p.m.

B Mail closes 9.30 to 9.00 p.m. Registration to 5 p.m.

C Mail closes 8 to 8.30 p.m. Registration to 5 p.m.

D Money orders on France and foreign countries issued daily till

British Post Office.—Until further notice the ordinary and registered letter mails for Europe via Pukow and Siberia will be closed at 5 p.m. on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday. There will be a supplementary receipt of unregistered correspondence between 8.30 and 9 o'clock on the same evenings during which time the office will be open for the sale of stamps only.

Chinese Post Office.—Until further notice, mails for Europe, via Pukow and Siberia, will be closed at the Chinese Post Office as follows: Monday, Wednesday and Saturday at 9 p.m. Registered mails are closed half an hour earlier.

Japanese Post Office.—Until further notice a mail will be despatched for Europe, via Dalny, every Tuesday morning, and via Pukow and Mukden, by the night-train on Wednesday and Saturday.

German Post Office.—Mails for Chinkiang, Nanking and Hankow close every day at 11 a.m. and 9 p.m. and for Tsinanfu, Tientsin and Peking, via Pukow, at 9 p.m.

Mails for Hankow closes every day at 11.30 a.m. Registration at 11.30 a.m. and for Peking and Tientsin every day at 9 a.m. Registration to 5 p.m. at the Russian post office.

Local Outport Mails

Permanent Notice

Destination. Close Daily a.m. p.m.

Nanzhang also Kiatinghsien and Lotien, Anting, Kunshan also Shatow, Fowkiao, Taitung, Tientsin and Peking, Soochow, also Chennan, Wush, Wangling, Changchow, Taiyang, Chinkiang, and Yangchow, Nanking

Shanghai-Nanking Train

Soochow, Wush, Changchow, Chinkiang, Nanking and North China

Soochow, Chinkiang, Nanking and all intermediate places

Soochow, Wush, Changchow, Chinkiang, Nanking and North China

Soochow, Wush, Changchow, Chinkiang, Nanking and North China

Soochow, Wush, Changchow, Chinkiang, Nanking and North China

Soochow, Wush, Changchow, Chinkiang, Nanking and North China

Soochow, Wush, Changchow, Chinkiang, Nanking and North China

Soochow, Wush, Changchow, Chinkiang, Nanking and North China

Business and Official - - - Notices - - -

British Government 5 Per Cent. Exchequer Bonds.

H. B. M's. Treasury have given notice of an unlimited issue of Exchequer Bonds bearing interest at 5% per annum, to be issued at par and redeemable in five years, free of all taxes to foreign residents. Bonds are in denominations of £5, £20, £50 and £100.

The Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation are prepared to telegraph applications for the Bonds free of charge. Further particulars can be obtained at the Bank.

For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,

A. STEPHEN,
Manager.

Shanghai, 17th January, 1916.

NOTICE

THE undersigned begs to announce that he has established himself in practice as Consulting Engineer and is prepared to undertake all classes of Civil Engineering work, including the preparation of plans, specifications and estimates for harbour-works, bundings, wharves, godowns and factories, also bridges, steel-structural work and concrete structures of all descriptions.

F. J. BLOM, C.E.

Mem. Royal Dutch Engin. Soc.
36, Peking Road, Tel. 4711.

SHANGHAI KLEBAN RUBBER ESTATES, LIMITED.

(IN LIQUIDATION)

NOTICE is hereby given that the share register and transfer books of this company are closed.

C. J. L. STEWART,
Liquidator.

Henry The Tailor

J-14, Seward Road, Shanghai
(NEAR ASTOR HOUSE)

What the Americans call "The Shanghai American Tailor." He learned the art of cutting from an American tailor who has stayed in his store for three years. Recommended by some of the most prominent men both in Shanghai and other parts of China.

SHANGHAI RACE CLUB

NOTICE

THE annual general meeting will be held at the Grand Stand at 6 p.m., on MONDAY, 31st JANUARY, 1916.

By Order of the Stewards,
A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.

SHANGHAI RACE CLUB

NOTICE

MEMBERS willing to serve either as Stewards or on the Balloting Committee for the ensuing year are requested to send in their names to the undersigned before 5 p.m., on Saturday, 29th January, 1916.

By Order of the Stewards,
A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.

NEW HOTEL, HANGCHOW

館旅新新西州杭

The New Hotel, West Lake, Hangchow, is the only establishment of its kind which is open all the year round.

The management does its best to make this hotel as comfortable in winter as at any other time of the year. Connoisseurs who need a change of air will find in our hotel very cosy, nicely-furnished and warm rooms. We use the best stoves.

Shooting parties will find in our establishment all conveniences on their way up country. We are in a position to supply them with fresh stores and provisions and render them efficient services.

Nice table—excellent wine.
TUNG SHI-KUNG,
Manager.

Telephone No. 591.

QUEENSLAND INSURANCE Company, Limited. (Fire Department).

WE have been appointed second agents and are prepared to accept risks at current rates.

BRANDT & RODGERS,
Architects, Land & Estate Agents,
131, Szechuen Road.

Tel. No. 1119.

NURSE TRAINING

An opening for a Chinese or Eurasian young lady to take a hospital course of Nurse training. High school education or its equivalent pre-requisite. Apply to 19, Whangpoo Road, between 2 and 3 p.m.

UNITED STATES STEEL PRODUCTS COMPANY

On and after Monday, Jan. 31st,

Our address will be:

UNION BUILDING
(Fourth Floor)
4, THE BUND.

Telephone Nos. 2715.
2718.

FOR SALE

One BLUE STAR SAPPHIRE (weight 66 1/2 carats), unequalled in beauty, very rare and old, set around with 34 Brilliants, suitable for Brooch, Pendant, or Crown, etc., etc. Net price \$17,500.00 Hongkong currency.

A SAFE BARGAIN.

We undertake to refund the value less 20 per cent., if it be returned in good order and condition within two years, and 10 per cent. within 3rd, 4th and 5th year from date of sale. To make a safe bargain in diamonds come to us.

MOHIDEEN & Co.,
Jewellers,
38 and 40, Queen's Road, Central,
Hongkong.

TRIGONOMETRY. HANDBOOK

FOR SALE, Wentworth's Key of Plane Trigonometry, translated into Chinese by T. Y. Tseng. Copies can be obtained at the China Press Office, 41, Canton Road.

UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITER

"The machine you will eventually buy."

DODWELL & CO. LTD.,
UNDERWOOD
TYPEWRITER DEPT.

B-202, Kiangse Road
Repairs Tel. 3305 Supplies 5529

Newly Opened
**Russian
Provision Store**
Fresh Russian Provisions
and all kinds of Russian
Liquors and Vodka at
Moderate Prices
G. GOTKIN
918, Broadway

At the Theaters

Charlie Chaplin and the Melbournes continue to draw big crowds to the Apollo Theater. Chaplin, and his famous little mustache, are entertaining the crowds in two reels of laughs called "Charlie's Night Out." It shows the comedian with a considerable bun on seeing the bright lights of the gay city with the able assistance of a fellow souse almost as funny as he.

"The Joss Man," a new sketch by the Melbourn Comedy Company has proved a great success. For tragedy relief "The Spell of Darkness" is shown. There is also the new Pathe British and French War Gazette.

Monday night the first two episodes of the thrilling feature film "The Black Box" will be shown. The story is by E. Phillips Oppenheim, the great English author. Tom Melbourn will stage a new burlesque which he calls "A Grand Sale at Rightways."

Church Service

Holy Trinity Cathedral:—January 30.—Fourth Sunday after Epiphany:—8 a.m. Holy Communion. 11 a.m. Morning Prayer. Parry in D; Anthem. "How lovely are the messengers" Mendelssohn; Hymns, 260, 545, National Anthem. Preacher, the Rev. C. J. F. Symons, 3 p.m. the Catechism. 6 p.m. Evening Prayer. Farrant in A minor; Hymns, 550, 265, 627. Preacher, the Sub-Dean. Wednesday next at 6 p.m. Service of National Intercourse. Union Church:—January 30, 11

a.m. Preacher, the Rev. E. J. Malpas, B.A.; Chant 108; Anthem "For all the Saints" (Stanford); Hymns 536, 728, 74. 6 p.m. Preacher, the Rev. Frank Rawlinson, M.A. Chant 33; Anthem "Hail, gladdening Light" (Stainer); Hymns 550, 22, 435 1st part.

St. Andrew's Church, Broadway, January 30. Fourth Sunday after Epiphany. 8 a.m. Holy Communion. 10.30 a.m. Morning Prayer, Sermon and Holy Communion; Hymns 163, 191, 193, 214. Preacher, Rev. A. J. S. Stearns. 3 p.m. Sunday School. 6 p.m. Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 19, 198, 207, 214. Preacher, Rev. A. J. S. Stearns.

(Corner of Range and Chapoo Roads).—The services in the above will be conducted as follows:—Morning, 11 a.m., by the Rev. G. F. Easton.

The Charity Organization Committee, appointed by the Municipal Council.

The Charity Organization Committee have on their books the following cases seeking employment:—

Accountants..... 2
Clerks..... 42
Typists..... 2
Overseers..... 18
Stenographers..... 3
Watchmen..... 3
Printer..... 1

Will any firms having situations vacant kindly communicate with

R. B. WOOD,
Secretary

Evening, 6 p.m., by Mr. R. B. Whitlesey.
St. John's Pro-Cathedral, Jessfield. Evening Prayer in English at 6 o'clock.

A Scandinavian meeting will be held at 10 Muirhead Road every Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock. All Scandinavians are cordially invited.

Church of the Sacred Heart of Jesus.—Sunday Services will be as follows:—Masses at 6, 8 and 10 a.m. Benediction at 5 p.m. On week-days Masses at 6 and 8 a.m.

The Welcome Mission.—The usual Evangelistic service will be held on Sunday, at 8 p.m. at the Welcome Mission for Seamen, Broadway, near Hwakes Road. A hearty welcome is

accorded to all sailors. A service is also held at 8.30 p.m. each Wednesday.

The Christian Science Society of Shanghai, Masonic Hall, The Bund. Sunday Morning Service: 11 a.m. Subject, "Love." Wednesday evening service, 6 p.m.

The Christian Catholic Apostolic Church in Zion, corner of Helen Terrace and North Szechuen Road Extension. On Lord's Day, January 30, at three p.m., Apostle Francis M. Royall will deliver the address. Subject: Elijah the Restorer came in person of John Alexander Dowrie. At 1.45 p.m. there will be a special meeting for children. Every Tuesday evening at 7.30, there will be a Bible Study for all who wish to study prophecy and the Lord's coming. Mid-week meeting, Thursday evening, at six o'clock.

NOTICE

The Firm of
WALTER DUNN & Co.

have moved to
new premises

No. A133, Szechuen Road

Telephone 805

RUBBER GOODS

VOELKEL & SCHROEDER, A.G.
SHANGHAI.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)
November 1st, 1915, and until further notice

Mail	Mail	Miles	dep.	arr.	Mail	Mail	dep.	arr.
3	5	0	dep. Peking	arr. Tientsin	102	4	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking
8.30	6.35		dep. Tientsin-Central	arr. Tientsin-Central	8.44	18.55		
11.25	9.10				5.08	15.58		
11.35	19.17	82	dep. Tientsin-East	arr. Tientsin-East	4.55	15.45		
11.45	19.25							
Mail	Mail				Mail	Mail		
102	2		dep. Mukden	arr. Tientsin	1	101	dep. Tientsin	arr. Mukden
Sund. & Wed. Fridays	9.35	0	dep. Tientsin-East	arr. Tientsin-East	1.25	1.25		
Thurs. & Thurs. & Thurs.	4.45	14.27	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr. Tientsin-Central	1.10	1.10		
4.55	18.34	434			1.01	1.01		
5.08	18.41							
Local	Mail				Local	Mail		
7.30	12.30	0	dep. Tientsin-East	arr. Tientsin-East	15.32	19.56		
7.40	12.43		dep. Tientsin-Central	arr. Tientsin-Central	15.22	19.46		
8.00	13.00	271	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	15.02	19.26		
11.48	16.30	78	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	11.57	15.23		
15.12	19.38	149	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	9.17	12.13		
18.16	22.41		dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	6.30	9.04		
7		221	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin				
7.30	23.01		dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	6.10	17.42		
10.09	1.28	266	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	5.56	15.12		
12.30	3.49	319	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	1.04	12.41		
12.45	3.59	378	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	0.54	12.26		
15.36	6.55	421	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	22.14	10.02		
17.46	9.03		dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	19.35	7.40		
6.00	9.23		dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	19.16	2.50		
11.30	13.18		dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	14.52	15.25		
11.50	13.24	523	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	14.42	14.13		
18.02	17.07	671	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	11.11	8.51		
19.53	18.23	62	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	9.45	6.50		
Exp.	Exp.		dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	Exp.	Fast		
23.00	23.00		dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	7.06	15.04		
7.00	7.00	193	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	23.00	7.35		

Yenchow-Tientsin Branch Line				Linchow-Taochow Branch Line			
8.45	14.00	dep. Yenchow	arr. Tientsin	7.18	11.48	11.20	17.31
9.48	15.03	arr. Tientsin	dep. Yenchow	6.15	10.45	12.28	18.38

Application for sleeping accommodation at \$5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tainanfu, Hsuehchow or Pukow.

By Order,
Tientsin, November 1915. THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE IN FORCE FROM THE 1st NOVEMBER, 1915.

MAIN LINE.

SHANGHAI TO ZAH KOU. "DOWN"

ZAH KOU TO SHANGHAI. "UP"

TIMES						TIMES					
STATIONS	2	4	6	8	10	12	STATIONS	1	3	5	7
	Local	Fast	Slow	Local	Fast	Slow		Local	Fast	Slow	Local
	Mixed			Goods	Express	Mixed		Mixed			Express
	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.		a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.
Shanghai South	dep.	8.00	8.55	10.15	3.30	4.20	Zah Kou	dep.	7.20	8.10	9.25
Sung Kiang	dep.	8.52	10.01	11.24	4.13	5.46	Hangchow	arr.	7.44	8.45	9.58
Ka Shai	dep.	8.55	10.06	11.40	4.15	5.56	Chang An	arr.	7.55	8.55	10.12
Ka Shing	arr.	9.49	11.07	1.02	5.00	7.10	Yeh Zah	arr.	8.52	10.11	12.13
Yeh Zah	dep.	10.11	11.35	1.33	5.19	7.40	Ka Shing	arr.	9.25	10.54	1.15
Chang An	arr.	8.24	10.19	11.45	4.40	5.29	Ka Shai	arr.	9.32	11.01	1.20
Hangchow	arr.	8.40	10.58	12.31	2.52	5.58	Sung Kiang	arr.	10.09	11.43	2.45
Zah Kou	arr.	11.18	12.28	2.30	5.32	7.09	Shanghai South	arr.	7.40	10.12	11.55

KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE

KON ZEN CHIAO TO ZAH KOU

ZAH KOU TO KON ZEN CHIAO

TIMES						TIMES					
STATIONS	14	16	18	20	22	24	STATIONS	13	15	17	19
	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.		a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Kon Zen Chiao	dep.	7.40	10.10	11.50	1.25	3.05	Zah Kou	dep.	9.0		
Kon Shang Hui	arr.	7.53	10.23	12.03	1.38	3.18	Hangchow	arr.	9.24	10.55	12.35
Hangchow	arr.	8.04	10.30	12.05	1.40	3.19	Kon Shang Hui	arr.	9.34	11.05	12.45
Zah Kou	arr.	8.13	10.40	12.15	1.50	3.29	Kon Zen Chiao	arr.	9.37	11.12	12.47

Light Type A.M. Dark Type P.M.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE.

Shanghai To Nanking—Up

(Main Line)

Nanking To Shanghai—Down

STATIONS.		1	3	5	7	9	11	13	15	STATIONS.		2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	
		Fast	Local	Local	Express	Express	Local	Local	Night Express			Fast	Local	Local	Local	Express	Express	Local	Local	Night Express
		P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.			P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
SHANGHAI NORTH	.. dep	7.25	8.00	9.00	10.30	1.25	3.45	5.30	11.00	Nanking Ferry	.. dep	7.30	8.25	1.25	3.50	5.40	7.30	11.00	11.00	
Nanking ..	.. dep	8.05	9.21	10.30	1.36	4.08	6.00			CHINFIANG ..	.. dep	7.30	8.25	1.25	3.50	5.40	7.30	11.00	11.00
Kunshan	.. dep	8.63	10.33	11.52	2.37	4.54	7.05	1.00			.. dep	8.27	9.37	1.37	4.08	6.00	7.49	9.49	11.00	
SOOCHOW ..	.. arr	8.60	11.24	12.48	2.45	5.59	8.05				.. dep	9.07	10.53	2.47	5.59	8.05	9.49	11.00	11.00
	.. arr	9.00	11.44		2.45	5.59	8.05			TANYANG ..	.. arr	9.48	11.24	3.28	6.50				
	.. arr	10.40	12.58		3.27	7.03	2.09				.. dep	9.49	11.57	3.21	6.53					
WUSU ..	.. dep	10.50	1.03		3.37	7.08	2.19			CHANGCHOW	.. arr	10.47	12.43	4.09	8.00	2.38			
	.. dep	11.40	1.50	2.05	4.18	8.07	2.14				.. dep	10.57	1.05	4.19	8.00	2.38				
CHANGCHOW	.. dep	11.50	6.50	2.13	4.25	8.07	3.34			WUSU ..	.. arr	11.46	8.14	2.19	4.59	4.11			
	.. dep	12.45	8.00	3.19	5.10		3.34				.. dep	11.56	8.24	2.29	5.09	4.31				
TANYANG ..	.. dep	12.45	8.00	3.22	5.11					SOOCHOW ..	.. arr	12.47	9.32	3.42	5.54	2.40			
	.. dep	12.48	8.03	3.22	5.11						.. dep	12.57	7.35	9.41	3.52	6.04	4.31			
CHINKIANG	.. arr	1.25	8.02	4.14	5.43		5.14			Kunshan ..	.. ..	1.41	8.25	10.40	4.56	3.25			
	.. dep	1.33	9.02	4.24	5.51		5.24			Nanking ..	.. ..	2.33	9.39	11.00	5.59	4.09			
WANKING	.. arr	3.04	11.00	6.18	7.00															
Nanking Ferry	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	7.00			SHANGHAI NORTH	.. arr	2.56	9.55	12.16	6.27	7.35	4.30		

Auctions

A. LANDAU & Co.
(Swiss Establishment)Auctioneers, Expert Valuers.
Sales-room

134-135A, Szechuen Road.

Telephone No. 2653.

Personal attention given to
House AuctionsA/C Sales rendered within 8
days of sale.Cash advances made on goods
entrusted to our sales.

Terms on application.

W. FUNDER & CO.

Have been favoured with
Instructions from

Mrs. Jensen

To sell within her residence
No. 29 Kiangse Road, 1st floor.Tuesday, the 1st February,
at 10 a.m.

The whole of her

Superior Household Furniture

Including:—

Green Axminster Carpet, Book-
cases and Books, Silver and Curio
Cabinet, Overmantels, Sofa, Easy
Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Piano
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Pictures and Engravings.Chinese Silver Ware, Superior
E.P. Ware, also Fine Brass-mount-
ed Bedsteads, Double and Single,
with Bedding, Large Dressing
Tables, Wardrobes, Davenport,
Chest of Drawers, also a large Map
of the World.

AND

One Splendid Grand Piano by
Winkelmann (Robinson Piano
Co.)One Upright Piano by Bluthner
Two White Enamelled Baths

On view Today and Monday.

8622

MADAME CECILE

Ladies' Dress Maker

Latest Models

Style and Fit Guaranteed.

A trial order solicited

42, East Broadway

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To Let 2 Rooms

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International Building

2A, Kiukiang Road

Elevator Service.

Apply to

Frederick Ezra & Co.

2A, Kiukiang Road.

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TELEPHONE No. 1025

YUT SAE CHANG & Co.

Iron Merchants & General Hardware Dealers
SHANGHAI.Large Stocks of Engineers' Architects' and
Builders' Supplies.Full line of HARDWARE of every description, at
most moderate prices, for up-country missionary stations.Business and Official
- - - Notices - - -

OMAR KHAYYAM

XIX.
And this delightful
Herb whose tender
Fledges the River's
Lip on which we
lean—
Ah, lean upon it
lightly for who knows
From what once
lovely Lip it springs
unseen.O'BILL KHAYSMITH
And this delightful
Burg whose foreshore
Green
Fledges the River's
Lip where Indians
lean—
Lean, old Indians
lean lightly, and who
knows
That Asks of
"Upper Crust" each
picks unseen."UPPER CRUST"
RYE AMERICAN

ASK O'BILL

GARNER, QUELCH & CO.

Wine Merchants

BURLINGTON
HOTEL173, Bubbling Well Road,
Shanghai.

Rooms Single and En Suite to let.

With Home Comforts.

EXCELLENT CUISINE

VERY REASONABLE RATES

8608

The Secret of Success
in ChinaIF YOU HAVE BRANDED
GOODS TO SELL

Is Judicious Advertising.

We write, design and insert
advertisements in the leading
newspapers throughout the
East. We employ expert trans-
lators and the best native
artists in Shanghai.

CAN WE HELP YOU?

Our Representative Calls
on Request.

CHESTER, COWEN & Co.

1a, Jinkee Road. Tel. 3449.

KIANGWAN RACES

4th, 5th and 7th February, 1916.
ON Day (10th February).

1st Saddling Bell at 1.15 p.m. Daily.

ENTRANCE TICKETS: \$1 per
day.RACE BOOKS: 40 cents per copy
obtainable at the Club House,
126, Bubbling Well Road; Lee
Hing Printing Co., 3, Szechuen
Road, and at the Gate.SPECIAL TRAINS: 12.50 p.m.,
1.25 p.m., 2.20 p.m.Complimentary Tickets issued for
the year 1915 are now null
and void.

By order,

Y. J. CHANG,

Secretary.

International Recreation Club.

8618

Willard

We and No Others

are equipped to give expert service on starting
and lighting batteries. Ask us for a list of the
others and get acquainted with Willard service
at the same time. A suggestion might help you.

H. S. HONIGSBURG & CO.

TEL. 2656

Free inspection of any battery at any time

Zung Lee & Sons

(W. Z. Zee & Sons)

Contractors to the Government, Railways, Tramways, Mines, etc.
HARDWARE, METALS, and SUNDRIES MERCHANTS
MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS

Suppliers of Engineering, Naval, and Mercantile Marine Stores

Largest Stocks, Highest Quality Goods

Our Prices are the Cheapest

as proved by our success in public tenders.

Est. 1895

Broadway

Tel. 196 General.

4368 Private.

(Corner of Tientsin Road, Shanghai)

Tel. Address

"Zunglee, Shanghai"

NOTICE

To avoid any possible misunderstanding, I beg
to state that I have nothing in common with Mr.
Arthur Oscar Fisher, but am of Austrian
nationality as heretofore.

DR. OSKAR FISCHER,

Barrister-at-law,

112, Szechuen Road.

Wanted, 300 Buyers for our pure
wool "Jason" Hose and 1/4 Hose.
17 Qualities, at "pre-war"
prices. Apply, 129, North Soo-
chow Road.Wanted, 500 Gentlemen to take
advantage of "pre-war" prices
on: Sweaters, Wolsey Under-
wear, Boots and Shoes, Shirts,
Collars, Ties, Silk Socks, etc.
Apply, 129, North Soochow Rd.Wanted, parents studying economy
to inspect our outfitting goods
for children.

H. G. HILL & Co.

129, North Soochow Road,
next to General Hospital.Customs Notification
No. 843.THE Custom House will be closed,
and the shipment and delivery of
cargo suspended, on Thursday, the
3rd February—the Chinese New
Year Holiday (old calendar).

F. S. UNWIN,

Commissioner of Customs.

Custom House,

Shanghai, 29th January, 1916.

8631

THE CENTRAL GARAGE
CO., LTD.

2A, JINKEE ROAD.

CARS FOR HIRE

Prompt Service Day

and Night.

Telephone 3809.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY

CHINESE NEW YEAR DAY

THE Train Service on Thurs-
day, February 3rd, 1916, Chinese
New Year Day, will be suspended
with the exception of the under-
mentioned trains:—"Up" Through Express leaving
Shanghai North at 1.05 p.m."Down" Through Express leaving
Nanking at 1.20 p.m.
(Both these trains will stop at
Kunshan for 1 minute.)"Up" and "Down" Night Express
trains leaving Shanghai North
and Nanking respectively at
11.00 p.m.1st and 2nd class Return Tickets
at a fare and a half for the double
journey will be issued from Shang-
hai North to Soochow, Wushih,
Changchow, Tanyang, Chinkiang
and Nanking and vice versa from
Tuesday, February 1st, available
for return until Monday, February
7th, inclusive.

By Order,

J. D. READ,

Traffic Manager.

8668

Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo
Railway

CHINESE NEW YEAR DAY

THE Train Service will be
suspended on Thursday, Febru-
ary 3rd, 1916, being Chinese
New Year Day, with the exception
of the undermentioned trains:—

Main Line.

(Shanghai South to Hangchow)

No. 10 down Express leaving
Shanghai South at 3.30 p.m.No. 9 up Express leaving Zah Kou
at 3.10 p.m.

Kiangshoo Branch Line.

No. 23 up mixed train leaving
Hangchow at 7.15 p.m.No. 22 down mixed train leaving
Kon Zen Chiao at 3.05 p.m.

Ningpo-Pakwan Section.

No. 3 up train leaving Ningpo at
1.55 p.m.No. 4 down train leaving Tsao
Ngo River at 12.15 p.m.

Return Tickets at Reduced Fares:

1st, 2nd and 3rd class Week-end
Tickets at a fare and a half for the
return journey between Shanghai
South, Sungkiang, Kashi, Kashing,
Yeh Zah, Chang An, Kon Zen
Chiao and Hangchow, will be
available from Tuesday, the 1st
February, until Monday, the 7th
February, 1916, both dates in-
clusive.Spend the Holidays at Hangchow.
Excellent Shooting.
Magnificent Hill and Lake Scenery.
Ancient Temples and Monasteries.
Good Hotel accommodation at
Reasonable Rates.

By Order,

J. D. READ,

Traffic Manager.

8669

GARAGES TO LET

GARAGE to let, at 77, Route
Vallon, with electric light, water,
telephone, taxes, and servants'
quarters. Tls. 10. per month.
Apply on premises.

8627

TRANSLATIONS

ALL descriptions of translation
work, Chinese into English and vice
versa, undertaken. Accuracy and
despatch. Address, Translator,
care of THE CHINA PRESS.

8392

TRANSLATOR, who has con-
siderable experience in legal, con-
sulate, syndicate, journalistic, com-
mercial and official translation
work, undertakes translation in
English and Chinese of agreements,
petitions, letters, legal documents,
advertisements, and commercial
documents, etc. Please apply to
Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1-a, Peking
Road, or P. D., 131, Haining Road,
opposite West End Lane.

1262

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

TO LET, rooms for offices or
showrooms in immediate neighbour-
hood of Avenue Edward VII and
the Bund. Moderate terms. Apply
to Mark & Co. (Shanghai), Ltd.,
89-91, Rue Montauban.

8608

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must
be PrepaidReplies must be
called for

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED, a first-class Chinese
or Japanese amah for 2 children.
Would have to go to Vladivostok
for a few months. Good salary.
Apply 9, Park Lane.

8620-F-3

WANTED for outport, a nursery
governess, speaking English and
French, to take care of 3 little boys.
Good reference required. Apply
to Box 206, THE CHINA
PRESS.

8607-J-30

AN OPPORTUNITY offers for
a bright youth (British preferred),
who has just left school, to learn an
interesting and lucrative profession.
No premium. Remuneration
small at the commencement, but
prospects excellent. Apply to Box
192, THE CHINA PRESS.

8563

HOUSES TO LET

NO. 67, Route Vallon, near French
Park, containing three rooms on
ground floor, four bedrooms, three
tiled bathrooms with hot water
installation, tiled kitchen and
pantry, four servants' rooms,
garden, tennis, etc., from March
1st. Apply to 75, Route Vallon,
Telephone W.169.

8626

TO LET, near Rifle Range, half-
house, comprising flat of two large
rooms, with bathroom and kitchen
and one large attic bedroom. Rent
Tls. 30, including water. Electric
wiring installed. Renovations to
suit tenant. Apply to Box 209,
THE CHINA PRESS.

8612-F-1

TO LET or for sale: "Kenlton,"
No. 50, Route Doumer; consisting
of a large residence, stabling,
motor-house, large garden with
tennis courts, croquet-lawn, and
vegetable gardens. Apply A
Dabelstein, H. M. Schultz & Co.,
No. 34, Canton Road.

8587

TO LET, from January 15th,
half house (flat) consisting of two
delightfully large rooms, reception
hall, verandah, bathroom, kitchen,
servants' quarters and garage,
situated on Bubbling Well Road,
near Country Club. Apply to Box
194, THE CHINA PRESS.

8570

MEDICAL

MADAME MIZKIEWITZ. Ac-
coucheuse of the Vienna Midwifery
and Gynecological Medical School.
May be consulted by ladies on all
Gynecological and Midwifery mat-
ters. 13 Museum Road, Telephone
1470, Shanghai.

T.S.

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED, by 3 gentlemen, a
small furnished house. Apply to
Box 212, THE CHINA PRESS.

8624-F-1

WANTED, small attractive house,
unfurnished. Western district.
Moderate rental. Room No. 108,
Palace Hotel.

8604-J-30

APARTMENTS WANTED

MARRIED couple (quiet habits)
require large furnished bed-sitting-
room, bathroom and verandah.
Must be with bona fide private
family, Western district or French-
town. No boarding houses. Reply,
stating terms, to Box 210, THE
CHINA PRESS.

8625-J-30

APARTMENTS

Estb. 1900. Tel. 580.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE

ROOMS BY DAY OR

MONTH.

Mrs. Nazer, 32, N. Soochow Rd.

Houseboat for Hire

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable Rooms with full
board, from \$55. Table Board-
ers \$45 per month. Centrally
situated. Proprietress personally
supervises the Kitchen.

Telephone 3482

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

To let, one large bed-sitting-room,
with bathroom attached, suitable
for married couple or two friends;
also one small room. Terms
moderate. 35, Boone Road.

8621-F-3

TO LET, one extra large, furnis-
hed room, with separate bathroom.
\$22 per month, including light.
Apply to Box 203, THE CHINA
PRESS.

8600-J-30

WESTERN DISTRICT, to let,
at 61, Carter Road, superior furnis-
hed bed-sitting-room, facing south,
large verandah and bathroom
attached. Also smaller room.
Garden, tennis, telephone. Tram
station. Excellent cuisine. Terms
moderate.

8553

TO LET, well-furnished rooms in
private family, near Range Road.
Moderate terms. Apply to Box
104, THE CHINA PRESS.

8379

TO LET, a large room, suitable
for married couple, or two
bachelors. Also a small room, with
bathroom attached. Terms reason-
able. Apply to 45, Bubbling Well
Road.

8593-J-30

7, CARTER ROAD, facing
south, a large bed-sitting room,
with bathroom and verandah
attached. Board optional.
Phone and every convenience,
Terms very moderate.

8468-J-31

NOS. 8, 9 and 11, Quinsan
Gardens. To let, one large bed-
sitting room and verandah, facing
south, with board.

8423

51 Boone Road, rooms to let,
furnished or unfurnished. Without
board.

8265-J-31

SITUATIONS WANTED

TRAINED NURSE, going to the
United States in the spring, wishes
to take charge of invalid en route.
Apply I. MacDonald, Victoria
Nursing Home, Shanghai.

8628

YOUNG LADY (European),
with sound education, seeks position
as Stenographer-Typist. Expert
shorthand-writer, with 5 years'
experience in commercial cor-
respondence. Salary Tls. 100.
Apply to Box 211, THE CHINA
PRESS.

8629-J-30

FINANCIAL

WE CAN arrange loans from Tls.
1,000 to Tls. 1,000,000 on first-
class real estate security. China
Realty Company, Ltd.

8273 J. 31

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE, Projecting lantern
with electric arc light, suitable for
school or lectures, in perfect con-
dition. Also great number of
select lantern-slides of China and
Japan, partly hand-coloured. Apply
to Box 195, THE CHINA
PRESS.

8574-J-30

WANTED, child's bed and
perambulator. Apply to Box 207,
THE CHINA PRESS.

8624-F-3

GENTLEMAN'S full-dress suit,
dinner jacket, silk lined, fob, chest
about 35 inches, new, bargain \$50.
Seen any time. Chop, tailor, 132
North Soochow Road.

8618

Business and Official Notices
are Continued on
Page 11MOTOR?
WEST 1090.
ORIENTAL AUTOMOBILE CO.

STREET
SALES

Sunday Magazine and Editorial Section of The China Press, Sunday, January 30, 1916

Intimate Peeps at our American Beauties No. 11. "The Tea Cup"

Miss
Nan
Carter



NEW DISCOVERIES ALL OVER THE EARTH

How We LEARNED TO WEAR GLOVES

THE first known historic mention of the wearing of kid gloves is in the Bible. It is in the story of Jacob and Esau, told in the Book of Genesis. Every Sunday school pupil will remember how Rebecca put the skins of the kids upon Jacob's hands, so that when the blind Isaac felt him he would think that the hairy-skinned brother Esau was before him. Some may object that these were hardly kid gloves, but they were actually such, although not worn for the usual purposes for which gloves are worn.

The glove is also mentioned, however, in the Book of Ruth, chapter iv, 7-8, the common version making a mistake in translating the Hebrew word "Nangal" shoe, whereas, according to the best authorities, it means glove, and the passage should read: "Now this was the manner in former time in Israel concerning redeeming and concerning changing, for to confirm all things, a man plucked off his glove, and gave it to his neighbor; and this was a testimony in Israel. Therefore the kinsman said unto Boaz, Buy it for thee. So he drew off his glove."

This shows that the glove in those early times was used symbolically as a token of faith, a custom later greatly extended.

The word "glove" has been explained in many ways. One of the ancient writers claims that the word is of Belgian origin, meaning faithfulness, because gloves were so often the gifts of lovers and pledges of affection. The probable origin of the word is from the Old English "gol" (hand) and the Anglo-Saxon "ober" (over), because gloves were put over the hands. The idea of faith or pledge was early associated with it, as we see from the saying of a mediaeval knight, using the high dialect of upper Saxony: "Dat is min glove" (That is my belief).

In prehistoric times it seems certain that men wrapped their hands in skins, either to protect these delicate parts from the cold or to prevent their being scorched when engaged in melting copper and iron. Professor Boyd Dawkins has found carved on a tooth unearthed in Durthly cave a picture of a long glove, indubitably drawn by one of the cave men, so we know that the art of making gloves was practised by the earliest inhabitants of Britain, and probably by early man the world over.

Homer, in the Odyssey, speaks of Laertes, father of Ulysses, as wearing gloves "to shield his hands from the thorns."

Among the Romans the pancratiasts, who boxed and wrestled at the same time, wore thongs of leather bound over the knuckles to protect them, and these were doubtless the ancestors of the skin-tight gloves

Man Covered His Hands First as a TOKEN OF GOOD FAITH and Later as a BADGE OF POWER



One of Queen Elizabeth's Huge Gloves.

The Middle Finger Is $4\frac{1}{2}$ Inches Long, the Thumb 5 Inches Long, and the Palm $3\frac{1}{2}$ Inches Wide. The Whole Glove Is Nearly 18 Inches in Length. It Is of Fine White Leather, Embroidered with Gold Thread and Edged with the Bottom with Gold Fringe.

worn by the modern prizefighter. There is another mention in Roman literature of a famous glutton who always came to the table wearing gloves, because in this way he could handle the meat hotter than others and eat it first. Pliny the Younger says of his uncle's visit to Vesuvius that his scribe "wore gloves upon his hands in Winter lest the severity of the weather should make him lose any time."

When the age of luxury had gone to extremes in Rome Musonius, one of the moralists of the first century, writes: "It is shameful that persons in perfect health should clothe their hands and feet with soft and hairy coverings."

In mediaeval times it appears that Charlemagne granted an unlimited right to the abbot and monks of Sithin to hunt and to make their girdles and gloves of the skins of the deer they killed.

The wearing of gloves became a part of the ritual of the church, and most elaborately embroidered gloves were worn by bishops and cardinals. Kings, too, began to wear gloves as a sign of rank and dignity, and frequently they were adorned with precious stones. They became one of the marks of royalty.

It is related of Conradin, the last of the Hohenstaufen male line, that, having fallen into the hands of Mainfroy, the usurper, the prince asserted his right to the succession on the scaffold, and in proof of it cast his glove into the crowd, begging that it be taken to his relatives who would avenge his death. It was taken up by a knight, and Peter of Aragon, who was afterward crowned at Palermo, claimed the right in virtue of this glove.

Gloves were soon worn by all monarchs when being crowned and upon all state occasions, but the general wearing of gloves came very much later.

With all the knowledge of the use of gloves it may appear strange, but it is nevertheless true, that the gauntlet as used by knights in armor is not earlier than the thirteenth century. Possibly the earlier warriors thought that it would be an admission of lack of skill to cover the hands which they used in combat, or they may have thought that it detracted from their pliability and usefulness to overload them with

gauntlets. But in the thirteenth century they did wear gloves, covered with mail, or gauntlets, and they continued in use as late as the time of Charles I.

At times spikes were set upon the gauntlets, so that in the event of coming to close quarters, after weapons had been cast aside, the mailed fist became all the more effective. But this is a long step from the gloves of fashion of our day. It was only when gloves were made more daintily and were better adapted to every-day wear that they became fashionable and were worn by all who had any pretension to gentility.

Most authorities agree that it was not until the fifteenth year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth that perfumed gloves were introduced into England by Edward Vere, Earl of Oxford, who imported them from Italy. Taken up by the Queen the people of fashion soon followed, buying not only the perfumed gloves, but using perfume in a hundred different ways on themselves and their toilet accessories.

The gloves were perfumed by mixing animal essences with the perfume, and then rubbing the grease or oil into the skin of the gloves. It was considered quite the thing to present her Majesty with a pair or more of perfumed gloves, and Shakespeare speaks of "Gloves as sweet as damask roses." Fashion had decreed the wearing of gloves, and the more elaborate the better. From this time on the custom spread among the English people.



Gloves Worn by Shakespeare.

They Are Made of Substantial Leather and Adorned with Scroll Stitching in Red and Gold. The Ribbon Marking the Cuff Is of Yellow Silk.

The Italians and the French were noted for making the finest of these fashionable gloves, and "imported" was an important word when applied to gloves. A marshal of France, Frangipani, was flattered to have a certain type of perfumed gloves named after him, because he had devised a new method of perfuming them.

Gloves have been made of the skins of deer and of kids, but various peculiar extravagances in the glove material appeared. It was held that if gloves made of chicken skin were worn at night they would "keep the hands plump, soft and white," and so many of the beaux and belles as late as the reign of George III. wore these gloves to prove their elegance and fashion.

Is TOO MUCH AIR BAD FOR US?

IT is generally supposed that the more outside air we get into the buildings where we live, work and play the better for us. But science is beginning to realize that there are limits to the amount of outside air we should have, and that too much of it may be as harmful as not enough.

Many engineers now think that instead of trying to flush out impurities in a building's atmosphere by introducing great volumes of outside air we should simply try to remove the relatively small quantity of impure air and let in just enough fresh air to replace it.

Our present method of ventilating is, they say, very much as if instead of moving the debris from our tables after each meal we should mix the old with the fresh food, continually introducing such large quantities of the latter that the former would seem small by comparison.

The average individual expels from his lungs every hour twenty cubic feet of air. To get rid of this comparatively small amount of impure air our ventilating systems pump into a room every hour 3,000 cubic feet of outside air. With this outside air comes no end of dust and microbes which may well do more harm than the twenty cubic feet of expired air they replace. And also, as this outside air pours into a room it stirs up all sorts of impurities which have harmlessly settled on the floor and puts them into circulation so that we are liable to take some of them into our lungs with every breath.

The mistake of our present ventilating systems lies in the assumption that the outside air is pure. As Dr. C. F. Bennett, a well-known Canadian ventilation engineer points out, the air everywhere contains quantities of dust and infections. Even in mid-ocean, when the air is at its best, there are six microbes to every cubic foot, and in the City of Paris there are 79,000 to every foot.

A room of 1,299 cubic feet capacity, Dr. Bennett reminds us, contains enough air to last one person for two and one-half days, if it could be accurately consumed as food is. Yet to remove this consumed air we blow 180,000 cubic feet of dust-laden air through the room, making it a veritable catch basin for impurities. Is this efficiency or cleanliness?

Dr. Bennett thinks that we should not flood our buildings with outside air, but should only remove the impure air. This can be done by a system of flues, operated by heat or by fans. In sleeping rooms these flues should be located near the head of the bed; in other rooms they should be placed at the level at which air is expelled from the lungs.

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COPPER IN OYSTERS but That's NOT WHY BEARDS ARE GREEN

DON'T be afraid to eat oysters because their breathing gills, or beards, as they are called, are tinged with green. This, science finds, is not a sign that the oyster is diseased, or that it contains an undue amount of copper, but is on the contrary a high recommendation of its delicious, wholesome qualities.

The greenness of an oyster's gills is not due either to disease or to copper as is popularly supposed, but to the deposit on them of a green sea moss. This is a kind of vegetable on which the oyster likes to feed and is found in abundance in salt marsh creeks at certain seasons of the year.

There is nothing poisonous about this moss and as it will not thrive in polluted waters its presence on an oyster's gills is reasonably good proof that the oyster was not grown in beds that had been infected by sewage.

Although few epicures realize it, every time they eat an oyster they

are consuming a small quantity of copper. All oysters contain copper and so do lobsters, clams, shrimps, scallops and turtles. Just how the metal finds its way inside the oyster's shell is a mystery, but it is there in amounts large enough to be revealed by chemical and microscopical examination.

But science is positive that it is not an excessive amount of copper which makes some oysters' beards green. In fact investigation shows that the green bearded oysters generally contain considerably less copper than other varieties.

Curiously enough, while in this country and England there is a strong prejudice against green bearded oysters, in France they are regarded as the choicest delicacies and great pains are taken to obtain them. To make their gills turn green the French grower sets the oysters apart in pits where he knows that the sea water develops the particular variety of moss of which they are so fond.

The green bearded oysters command a higher price in France than other kind and one can pay no better compliment to a dinner guest than to have them served.

The oysters which thrive in waters where the green sea moss

abounds are unusually plump, healthy little individuals and scientists who have been studying the matter declare that the moss imparts to them a peculiarly agreeable flavor.

Now that the war is making economy in food supplies, the Eng-

lish people are being urged to overcome their senseless prejudice against oysters with green beards. "There is," says the editor of the London Lancet, "as much reason for shunning a turtle because of the color as for refusing to eat a green bearded oyster."

WANTED---RINDS That Will Make Our BANANAS AIR PROOF

HAVE you ever tasted a banana ripe from the tree, the granules of which have turned to fruit sugar in the sun? It is as unlike the banana of the fruit stands of our American cities as the wild choke-cherry is like the luscious blackheart. The government experts have tasted the real kind, and the United States Bureau of Plant Industry is now trying to devise a way whereby the ripe banana can be shipped to our markets.

At the present time, in order that the banana shall not rot, it is cut from the palm when still green, even before it has begun to show signs of turning yellow. In other words, it is unripe, as unripe as if you picked

blackberries when they were green.

On the voyage in the ship's hold; in the storehouses of the commission merchants, and often in the store or on the stand, these bananas are kept until in time they turn yellow. Strictly speaking, they do not ripen, but they look ripe. With the banana of commerce, nothing else is possible. If they were left on the tree until ripe they would rot during shipment.

In Abyssinia there is a small banana, with quite a hard rind, waxy and close-grained, like a "shiny" apple. The yellow rind of the common banana is almost like a sponge and the air easily makes its way into the edible portion of the fruit. If the banana

of commerce possessed a hard air-resisting rind like that of the Abyssinian banana it could remain on the tree until very nearly ripe and then be shipped to distant cities without spoiling.

This would mean a vast increase in the healthfulness of the fruit, it would enable bananas to be sold even more cheaply than at the present time and it would eliminate the heavy loss dealers now have to suffer by having on their hands fruit unfit for market.

In the course of their investigations about bananas, the government experts have discovered a valuable new food.

Bananas that have ripened on the tree are picked, just at the right moment, and put

into an extremely hot oven. This evaporates all the water without actually giving the fruit time to cook. The banana shrinks into a small biscuit-like form, just about the size of a man's finger. All the nourishment of the banana is there. It will keep indefinitely and it has a peculiar flavor of its own—quite unlike the banana—that is excellent. It may be eaten crisp or cooked in a dozen different ways.

Banana flour now is being made on a large scale and is imported to the United States from Porto Rico. It has added much to the wealth of the island as well as giving the United States a new product for the table.

Science Explains Why Even the BEST AIMED BULLETS NEVER FOLLOW THEIR NOSES

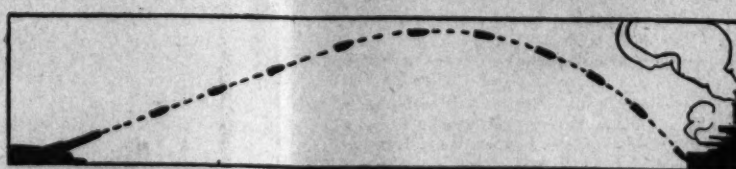
IT is a well-known fact that a bullet never goes straight to a mark, but flies in a curve on the order of the parabola. But most people think that the bullet itself follows its nose, and that at first (when the nose is pointed up) the bullet follows it, and that when the bullet is coming down on the other leg of the curve the nose is pointed down.

This is a mistake, for the nose of a bullet always maintains its own direction, no matter what the bullet as a whole tries to do. That is, if a gun be pointed slightly up the bullet, when it strikes the target, will not enter it perpendicularly by the nose, and the hole made will be larger than the bullet is round, for the bullet of necessity must hit in a certain degree flatwise. Of course, the reason the bullet does this is because it has a very rapid rotation given it by the rifling in the barrel, which keeps it also from turning over and over in the air.

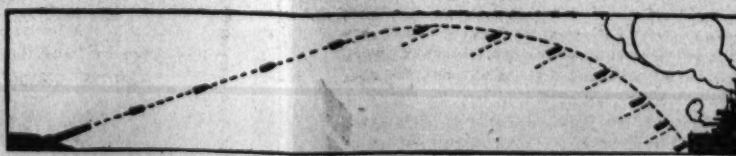
Another thing that will seem peculiar to most people is the action of gravity on a bullet. If a gun be fired exactly horizontally the bullet will have to be pulled down by gravity exactly sixteen feet during the first second. So if there were no sights on a gun and it was levelled by means of a hand level and fired the bullet would hit something exactly sixteen feet below the gun at a distance away equal to the velocity of the bullet per second.

No matter what the bullet's velocity, gravity will pull it down sixteen feet during the first second, or, if the bullet be fired upward, gravity will take from its upward velocity thirty-two feet during the first second.

As shown in one of the accompanying diagrams, the bullet itself keeps its axis always in the direction the axis had when the bullet issued from the gun. This is the well-known gyroscopic principle made use of in the gyroscopic com-



This Diagram Shows the Way Many People Think a Bullet Travels—



And This Diagram Shows the Course a Bullet Actually Takes.

pass and the monorail car—that a rotating body will maintain its axis of rotation in the same direction unless a moment of force be applied to it.

But what actually happens when the modern high-powered rifle? Does it shoot a bullet that goes in sideways? Not as much as the diagram would indicate, but

to a slight extent it may be stated that the modern army bullet does do that very thing. Its velocity, however, is so enormous that the gun barrel does not have to be elevated through so large an angle, and consequently the bullet enters fairly on its nose, though not squarely so, at all ordinary ranges.

The same may be said of the bigger guns. They have rifling in them, and so give rotation and gyroscopic action to the projectiles. But a mortar does not. A mortar shoots something almost straight up in the air and lets it fall down. As the mortar is too short-barrelled to be rifled the top of the projectile would hit a target a long distance away, but for a shot almost straight up in the air to fall right down, of course, the bottom of the projectile would strike first. The mortar projectile are generally round, so that it will not matter how they strike.

The reason a bullet cannot be made

so that it will always enter a target squarely on its nose is that for every range a differently shaped bullet would have to be manufactured. Also the bullet should be symmetrical, so that the air will exert no disturbing influence on its distorted parts.

A bullet has a distinct curve like that of a baseball due to its rotation, and this curve is independent of the parabola given by gravity. The smoother and more polished a bullet is the less in this curve. But the action of the rifling in a gun barrel puts little grooves in the bullet as it goes through the barrel. These catch the air as the bullet rotates and causes the curve spoken of.

If the bullet be rotated in the direction of the hands of a clock the curve will make the bullet go to the left of the exact point aimed at. The effect is so small, however, that it does not have to be taken into account in the manufacture of rifles and ammunition.

The New Hats

By Lady Duff-Gordon

LADY DUFF-GORDON, the famous "Lucile" of London, and foremost creator of fashions in the world, writes each week the fashion notes for this newspaper, presenting all that is newest and best in style for well-dressed women.

Lady Duff-Gordon Paris establishment brings her into close touch with that centre of fashion.

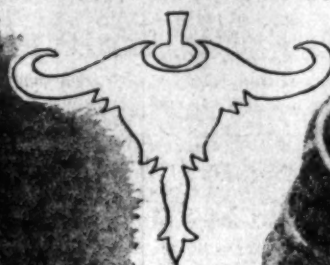


By Lady Duff-Gordon
("LUCILE")

THE smartest hats this season are, without doubt, the smallest. Woman's caprice is to wear a chapeau set jauntily atop her head, revealing the soft facial frame of her hair. Many women discovered that the hats that were set closely upon the head, completely covering the hair, robbed them of much of their charm, and they wisely insisted upon hats that permit the hair line to be distinctly visible. Especially do those women favor the fashion of whom it is said, "Their hair grows prettily." If the hair forms curves and ripples about the face it seems criminal to conform to the mode which requires its concealment. It is with gratification I place before my patrons and readers the models that permit that soft shadowing by her "crowning glory" of the face of woman. The prevalence of the scarf hat is a distinctive note

of the season. It emphasizes the tendency away from the formal in present-day tastes. The scarf-draped hat is almost universally becoming. Its soft folds make a youthful face more attractive and soften the sharpness of outline of increasing years. The scarfs are for the most part of solid colors, as black and blue and red and purple, but the next step of the designers will be to introduce them in the mingled colors of the East. Such scarfs will be an effective garniture for a hat of dark velvet. All-black and all-white hats or white hats with a touch of color are also enjoying favor. The black velvet turban on this page is a good example of the conservative hat. It is one that is becoming to practically any face whose possessor is twenty-five or less. The gathered veil is one of those which bear the lugubrious title "War Widows," since their origin

New Scarf
Hat, Above—
and, Below,
the
Latest White
Velvet
Design
("Lucile"
Models)



A Low
Crowned Black
Velvet Turban, with
High Aigrette, Also of
Black, and One of the
Gathered Veils to Which
Have Been Given
the Name "War
Widows"

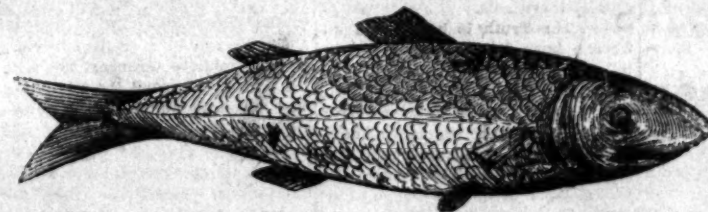
was the common use of the draped veil on the Continent since the beginning of the European conflict.

The white satin hats of last Spring and Summer retain their popularity. They have simply expanded, or rather have been metamorphosed into the more seasonable velvet. That velvet which has a deep ivory tint is the richer. One which was sent from my atelier to a beautiful American brunette was of that

rich shade, its richness emphasized by a garniture of mink.

Hats are and will be for some time, as far as I can see, smaller, and are worn rather tilted forward. The hair is worn close to the head. Long and narrow plaits of hair are worn, looped and crossed, and in many queer shapes.

With the hair worn close to the head, earrings play an important part nowadays. They are made of clusters and sprays, carried out in jewelry and enamel. These are sometimes two inches long and at the lower end about an inch wide, but are made very light of jewelled filigree.



"Variety is Charming"

It is very monotonous always to sit down to the same kind of food. Year in and year out the local markets offer for sale the same varieties of provisions. It is only natural that a change of menu should be desired.

If you want such a change, why not pay a visit to
(or send your cook or telephone No. 1899)

SHAININ'S RUSSIAN PROVISION STORE

where you can obtain all sorts of the

BEST TABLE DELICACIES

either raw, cooked, pickled, or fried

The same remarks apply to fruit. If you want fresh jam, you cannot procure any fruit from the market in the winter for that purpose, but at

SHAININ'S RUSSIAN PROVISION STORE

There has just been received a quantity of

FRESH CRANBERRIES AND REDBERRIES

From which the finest Jams, Jellies, Compotes, and Salads can be made.

You are in the habit of visiting or sending to the market every day, but we only ask you to call once a week and inspect our fresh supplies.

Shainin's Russian Provision Store

768, Broadway (near Chaufoong Road).

'Phone 1899

The China Press

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR EXCEPT ON MONDAYS BY THE CHINA NATIONAL PRESS, INCORPORATED

Thomas F. Millard, Managing Editor.

'What Is Truth' Said Jestingly Pilate, and Would Not Wait For An Answer

By Arthur Brisbane

WILLIAM BORSODI is going to publish a paper to be called "Truth" and would like us to write something about it.

We comply in the most friendly spirit by earnestly advising Mr. Borsodi to give up his idea.

Two things in the world are difficult. One is to make a newspaper successful.

The other is to make a newspaper worthy of the name "Truth."

Pilate, the Roman ruler, was charged with the task of governing and holding down the people of Jerusalem. It was considered by Roman politicians the hardest kind of luck to be sent to govern the Jews for they would not be governed.

Pilate, sitting in judgment, had in his prison two men worthy of death, according to Roman law. One was Barabbas, an agitator, who in our day would be called a Socialist and an Anarchist, but very popular. The other was Christ, whose death was impending.

In honor of a Jewish holiday it was customary to set free some prisoner condemned by the Romans. Pilate gave the people their choice as to which prisoner they would have free and which one executed according to the Roman law.

Remember always that NO Jew, no Jewish government ever inflicted crucifixion. That was Roman punishment, not Jewish.

The populace demanded Barabbas; he was set free, and Christ, who came to preach the truth, was condemned to die.

Pilate, undoubtedly hating his task, realized even then that he was sending to death a man who was dying for others.

He washed his hands and turned away. He could not tell the truth when he saw it, although his conscience told him that his hands needed cleaning.

It is a difficult task when any human being of any age tries to tell what is truth and what is falsehood.

The truth of today is the falsehood of tomorrow.

The Bedouins taught that the best boy in their tribe was the one that learned earliest to steal without being caught.

The head-hunters exalt the goodness and the virtue of the man who has the greatest number of human heads drying on poles before his hut.

We Americans, consciously or unconsciously, revere and ask the advice of those who have accumulated the greatest pile of millions.

And usually millions piled up are not so different from the drying heads of the head hunters. Every million represents money that might have been used to save from misery those whose work produced it.

We preach that the greatest truth untested is respect for property. And as life is organized now it is necessary to teach that truth. The day may come when we shall associate such an idea with the teaching of the Bedouin that the youngest thief is the best boy.

WHAT is truth, and what will you put in your paper called "Truth," Mr. Borsodi, from week to week?

We are all of us dealing with civilization and its problems as the four blind men dealt with the elephant.

One blind man seized it by the trunk and said, "It's a snake."

Another blind man got hold of the tail and said, "It's a rope."

Another got hold of the huge front leg and said, "It's a heavy column."

The fourth, holding the ear, said, "It's a piece of leather."

All of them told the truth, as he felt it.

Not one of them could tell all of the truth, or imagine the real likeness of an elephant—for they were blind.

Not one of us can tell the truth, or realize the real likeness of that ideal abstraction TRUTH, for we are all blind and we see but a little.

We are glued to the surface of this planet, to the surface of history and civilization like flies creeping over a great oil painting.

You may see a picture of a bottle and a fly walking over it.

Ask the fly what he sees, he will never mention bottle, or a man or a horse. For he can see only part of the horse, or part of a man, or part of a broken wheel, immediately beneath him as he walks.

Mr. Borsodi, call your paper the "I Guess," and invite your readers to guess with you. Then may you by your united efforts produce and circulate at least part of the truth.

Only yesterday tears arose in my eyes when, crossing the street in Malines, I met a party of strong, honest workmen with stooping heads, their eyes fixed on new clogs. These were men habituated to the support of wives and children through their own labor, but had been for fifteen months without work. The last of their savings are exhausted. Their shoes were worn out and the relief committee had distributed among

Naval Lessons Taught By The War

By Frederick Palmer

As your correspondent, chosen by all the newspapers of the United States to represent them at the front, Mr. Palmer saw more of the war than any other American.

WE need not theorize. The open book of experience of the greatest war in all history is before us to profit by. Every arm by land and sea has been tried out by the foremost military nations of the world. The lessons I bring are those of practice in Europe as applied to our country.

First, the navy, which is our prime defense, because we shall never be attacked by Canada or Mexico, and therefore never attacked by land until our navy loses command of the seas. Every naval recruiting poster that is put up, whether in Kansas or Maine, every beat of a riveter on the plates of a battleship, every gun drill, has only one object, the test of a decisive battle which may last only half an hour. To win we must have everything a modern navy requires, for we face navies which are prepared in every detail.

Navy the Best Guardian

Gun power, speed and range have won every naval action fought so far. They have kept the command of the seas for England.

Gun power means the destruction of your enemy when you have him within reach of your guns. Speed means that you can overtake him if you are stronger than he and escape from him if he is stronger than you. Range means the same thing as reach to a boxer—that you can land a blow when the enemy's falls short. If your shells carry 20,000 yards and his only 18,000, and you have the speed of him, you stand off of danger and batter his ships into the sea.

When this war began, two European forces, the British navy and German army, were certainly prepared. Mark the result: British soil and German soil are free of the invader's heel.

The British navy has stuck to three essentials—speed, gun power and range. We have not. The British Admiralty indulged in no illusions and no extravaganzas of construction. It did not simply build a navy; it made sure of its superiority in speed, gun power and range. Such is the tradition of the British navy, and such was ours until recently. In the war of 1812 we aimed to outskill our enemy and at the same time to hit harder than he could.

For the last ten years the British navy had followed the naval policy of the United States in its building and organization, despite Britain's superior tonnage. Germany, not England, would command the sea today. The European war would be over—Germany the victor. England has built according to the plans of her experts, whose plans in peace worked out in war practically as they had foreseen.

Lessons in Preparedness

England's whole naval policy can be expressed in a determination not only to have more force than the other fellow, but to have it ready. And the United States is not ready. England has kept ahead of the Germans in guns, speed and range. She has led and the other nations have followed.

What better lessons in naval preparedness than the three important actions which she has fought at sea in the present war? The first she lost for want of the three great essentials; the other two she won because she had them. The greatest of the three has been the speed of the battle cruiser, which has almost the gun power of and the same range as the dreadnought.

The battle cruiser, not the submarine, not the seaplane, has been the big naval factor in this war so far. Off the coast of Chilli Admiral Cradock, with the Good Hope, twelve years old, 14,000 tons, speed of 23 knots and two 9.2-inch and sixteen 6-inch guns; the Monmouth, with fourteen 6-inch guns and the same speed; the little cruiser Glasgow and the armed liner Otranto, faced Admiral von Spee, who had the modern armored cruisers Gneisenau and Scharnhorst, and the light cruisers Dresden, Leipzig and Nürnberg.

England Takes No Risks

The Scharnhorst and the Gneisenau had together sixteen modern 8.2-inch guns. Only two antiquated 9.2-inch guns of the Good Hope could reach the Germans; her sixes could not. The Germans' eights had the range and the power. It did not matter that Admiral Cradock was brave; the other fellow had the reach.

Crawling along after the Cradock squadron was the Canopus. This venerable battleship had four 12-inch guns, which, if she could have brought them to bear, would have meant the range of the Germans. But they had the speed of her. They forced battle with her in the rear. After the other British ships were destroyed the fast little Glasgow managed to escape. Her

additional two knots an hour saved her.

Such is lesson No. 1. Let us mention an incidental lesson before we pass to main lesson No. 2.

A lot of people think that if a navy is 10 per cent stronger than another on paper it will be stronger in war. Nothing of the kind. The British have always counted upon 30 or 30 per cent. They wanted to run no risks. They wanted to be sure of victory—which is cold common sense.

Now after Cradock's defeat at Coronel, von Spee was free to roam the seas, Atlantic and Pacific, raiding British commerce. The British Admiralty must find him, and find him with a squadron speedy enough to force battle and gun power enough to destroy his vessels. That meant detaching ships from the main force, which was watching the Germans across the North Sea. Therefore in naval war you must have enough ships to whip the body of the enemy and enough to spare to look after his raiders.

What United States Lacks

All the dreadnoughts in the United States navy and all our old line battleships now moulting at our navy yards could not have caught von Spee's squadron except by forming a cordon around it and staying it out of coal.

For once von Spee saw the American navy approaching him his speed, superior to anything we have of equal gun power, would make his flight secure. He could run away and continue his raiding.

But the British had what the United States lacks—battle cruisers with more gun power and more speed than the Gneisenau and the Scharnhorst.

As von Spee's were only armored cruisers, the Admiralty did not have to send its best battle cruisers. It sent those of the second class, which were the Invincible and Inflexible. These were old relatively, laid down in 1900-10, five years ago, the first British battle cruisers; and we have not laid down any yet. They had 26 knots against the Germans' 23, and 12-inch guns against von Spee's eights.

Battle of the Falklands

What Admiral Sturdee, whom the Admiralty sent to look after this important task on the side lines, did to von Spee was precisely what von Spee did to Cradock. When the British came in sight of von Spee, he could not get away with his inferior speed, and he had to fight. Sturdee's superior speed and superior range meant that whenever the Germans came within reach of him he stood off a little further while he kept up his blast of 12-inch shells, and the Germans' 8-inch tell short.

Practically the Germans might as well have aimed their guns in the opposite direction. Their desperate courage and persistence in going down with colors flying was in keeping with that of Cradock, but it served no end. Ghastly carnage and destruction reigned in the Gneisenau and Scharnhorst, while the Inflexible and Invincible were steaming along almost as comfortably as at battle practice.

But behind the guns of Heligoland, in the lair of the German navy, were the battle cruisers Seydlitz, Moltke, von der Tann and Derfflinger; they had at least 25 knots speed to Sturdee's 26 knots, and they could have forced battle against Sturdee on the high seas in the same way that Sturdee forced it upon von Spee.

These were the latest types of German battle cruisers, and set against them were the latest types of British battle cruisers, like the Lion, Tiger and Queen Mary. Sir John Jellicoe was not going to spare these to go after von Spee. He needed them in the North Sea to watch the Moltke herd. And if he had not had the Invincible and Inflexible class he would either have had to let von Spee go on raiding British commerce or left the coast of England open to raids by the Moltke.

For on the morning of November 3, 1914, some ships of the German fast battle cruiser squadron appeared in the thick fog off the east coast of England between East and West Hartlepool, Scarborough and Whitby. Without any warning they sent broadside after broadside into these towns. They had come far from their base over night, relying on their gun power, speed and the fog to escape any scouts or light cruisers that might see them, knowing that no dreadnoughts could overtake them, and that the only force that could trip them was the British battle cruisers of their own class.

Raiding England's Coast

In the United States navy, which has no battle cruisers, had been defending English seaports, the Germans might have played this trick up and down the coast at will, as they could today up and down the Atlantic Coast if we were at war with Germany.

But the German battle cruiser squadron did not tarry long on the English coast. They knew that the

instant their presence was known the British battle cruiser squadron, with more gun power and slightly better speed, would be running between them and their home base. They could not get away from the British and they would have to fight against odds, as von Spee had at the Falklands. The art of any kind of warfare is getting there first with the strongest force and holding the other fellow under your blows until you have beaten him.

After having killed and wounded more than 200 women and children and destroyed a great deal of property the Germans managed to slip past the British battle cruiser squadron through the fog back to Kiel.

Britain a Year Ahead

On the morning of January 24 the German battle cruiser squadron, under Hipper, came out again. Hipper had with him, of course, some light cruisers, which we lack, and a flotilla of destroyers, in which we are woefully deficient. They guarded his flanks, they protected the superior gun fire and the range of his battle cruisers from surprise.

But the British battle cruiser squadron, under Vice Admiral David Beatty, went out with force enough to beat Hipper if he met him. Not only must you have battle cruisers, but better ones than the enemy. The British had taken care of this. Year by year they have kept ahead of the Germans, both in speed and in gun power. They have led in type and in rapidity of building. Always they have had a knot or two more speed, type against type; always two or three months' edge in the time required for construction.

The British set the style. They lead; others follow. We, who by our nature ought to be the most up-to-date, are most backward. We are only ten years behind the others. Add two years for construction of a battle cruiser, if we lay one down, and we are twelve.

Against the German Moltke, 22,640 tons, 27 knots and ten 11-inch guns, Beatty had the Tiger, 28,000 tons, 28 knots and eight 13.5-inch guns. Against the Derfflinger's 26,200 tons, 27 knots and eight 12-inch guns, Beatty had his flagship, the Lion, 26,350 tons, nearly 29 knots and eight 13.5-inch guns. Against the Seydlitz, 24,600 tons and 27 knots, he had the Princess Royal, sister ship of the Lion. These three British ships were the last expression in the line of battle cruisers. You can make comparisons for yourself. They expressed the policy of the British navy to keep a year ahead of all rivals, instead of ten years behind. The British do not count simply on being brave in insuring naval efficiency. They give brave men the best equipment that can be produced in order to win battles, and, as we shall see later on, they had enough of both men and officers, while we have not.

The Germans had more guns, but less powerful ones. The British 13.5 carried a shell weighing 1,400 pounds with longer range, against the Germans' 11-inch, weighing 661 pounds. But the Germans also had the Bluecher, 15,550 tons, 24 knots and twelve 8.2 guns.

Battle of Doggerbank

Poor old, out-of-date Bluecher, only 24 knots, yet she was faster than any armored fighting ships we have in the whole United States navy. She could run away from or close in with any armored cruiser or battleship we have.

Our last is the old North Carolina type, finished in 1908. In the naval lists the North Carolina appears after the heading, "Battle cruisers, none built or building," which is preceded by the dreadnoughts.

In that battle of the North Sea, known as the battle of Doggerbank, the Bluecher had about as much chance as the old Oregon, which fought at Santiago, would have against the dreadnought New York. She was not powerful enough to hold her own in battle or speedy enough to escape. She was marked for slaughter.

The British also had the battle cruiser New Zealand, 18,800 tons, 25 knots, and eight 12-inch guns, and the Indomitable, sister ship of the Invincible, which was at the Falklands, had 17,250 tons, 26 knots, and eight 12-inch guns. Of course, they had plenty of light cruisers and destroyers, which were as important as the fielders in a ball nine.

Superior Speed Wins

The British engine rooms were so efficient, and probably the Germans too, that they could drive more than the trial speed out of their ships under forced draft. Not only must you have enormous speed, but you must be able to have your ship in such condition that you can maintain it when the critical hour of decisive battle arrives.

Superior speed was bringing the British minute by minute closer to the Germans, who were trying to escape from superior gun power. The Ger-

Baron Von Hugel's Parable

Baron F. Von Hugel tells this parable in The Quest for January:

"Paul Heyse, in one of his stories, always so exquisite in form, yet mostly so frivolous in moral temper, presents an occurrence as real, which I take to be typical of the manner in which Germans—the shock from outside having been given them—will alone fully recover their own souls."

"A young married woman of Cologne longs to bear a child so spiritually fair that men's mere sight of it shall perennially win them to the love of the Invisible; yet how to help on this consummation she has no idea at all. But daily, in shine and shower, she plays before an altar in the great cathedral, and looks up in rapt absorption at an angel's countenance, gazing serenely down upon her from out of the stained-glass window above."

"She prays thus, ever longing, absorbed and wondering, from spring to winter. And in the physical winter she experiences a deep spiritual spring; for she now bears a daughter; and behold—the angel face. And this daughter, henceforward to the end, wins men to the upward life by her very look—more

by what she is than by any single act she does."

"Somewhat thus, I submit, will Germany reform her soul and its acts, not directly by self-criticism or by the dropping of all dreams, good or bad, but by absorption in another, a nobler and more adequate, vision, by one truly expressive of her own noblest self. She will perceive the German race and state as indeed a permanently essential, most important, constituent of mankind; yet this on condition that, whilst respecting these her own self-expressions, she also respects and nourishes the other different complexes within her own borders: that she recognises this German state and race as but one amongst many others, all variously necessary to each other; and, above all, that she vividly apprehends the spiritual, eternal, other-world life as the moderator, here already, of her ever proximate tendency to vehemence and excess."

"Such a procedure will be very un-English, but it will be thoroughly characteristic of it, will but resume, the noblest traditions and teachings with which the human race at large has been stimulated and supplied by that essentially rich and large, but of late 'heady' and hardened, spirit—the German Soul."

man hope was to draw the British on to a secret mine field; but this the British had located with their swift scouts, which we lack. The shots that hit are the shots that count, and the shots that count most are those that are delivered first. Ten minutes' fire may put any modern ship out of action. One lucky broadside may.

Ships do not close in for battle nowadays; they stand off at ten or twelve miles. The Lion began firing ranging shots at the Bluecher, which had to remain astern because she was so slow, at over 20,000 yards, and at 18,000 the Lion got her first blow home with her 13.5s. The Bluecher, with her 8.2-inch shells, weighing 276 pounds, against the latest type of 13.5-inch shells of the Lion, which weighed 1,400 pounds, had the chance of a worm-out middleweight against a fresh heavyweight. But the Bluecher was better than anything we have.

What the Lion did to the Bluecher, that old ship could have done to any of our cruisers, remember.

The Lion kept on battering the Bluecher until her speed brought her within range of the Seydlitz, next in line, while the Tiger had her turn at the Bluecher, which Hipper had thrown to the wolves. The faster British battle cruisers were now moving thirty knots an hour. The slower New Zealand and Indomitable, astern, had their turn at the Bluecher, which the destroyer Meteor finally torpedoed.

Bluecher Stood no Chance

The Germans were outgunned; they had far to go. They could not escape the superior speed of the British. Hipper knew that if the thing kept up the German battle cruisers would be finished. But he had another card to play—his flotilla of fast destroyers, which we lack. He sent them in a sea charge against the British, hoping to send a torpedo home. But the heavy torpedo defense batteries of 4-inch guns of the Lion, the Tiger and the Princess Royal sent them back.

The Bluecher was finished, the Seydlitz and the Derfflinger were on fire; the 13.5 British shells were doing their work against the eights, and the battle seemed won when a chance shot struck the Lion in the feed tank. This disabled her. Her gun power no longer counted because the Germans were still steaming at full speed in their race for refuge.

Another lesson, that chance shot. It exactly proves the British contention that the one dependable way of being superior is to have superior force. If we wish to be sure of command of the sea we do not trust in luck

or improvisation, but in being certain of throwing more weight of metal than the enemy.

The Lion had no other bad hits, but this was enough. In any action of three ships against three ships equally powerful, one chance shot which disables one of the three on either side may decide the day. The larger the force engaged, the less important the chance. With twenty dreadnoughts fighting twenty dreadnoughts, the probability is that the chance shots will be about equally distributed.

Value of Fast Destroyers

The Lion had to give up the fight. Her gun power was no use without speed. Waiting, like hungry wolves, to harry a crippled stag, were the German submarines—powerful, sea-going submarines, which we lack. The Lion had to be taken in tow at five knots, while the submarines, which could only watch her run by at thirty knots, now had the speed of her. These highwaymen, guerrillas, knight errants, had their chance, which we would not have—for we lack sea-going submarines.

Through their periscopes, the eyes of German Commanders lighted at the sight of the rich prize of that crippled leviathan, seemingly as exposed to their thrusts as a liner being warped into the dock in the harbor of New York. Seemingly—only seemingly—for the British were prepared for just that kind of an attack. They had the flotilla of thirty-knot destroyers, which we lack; and these, turning almost in their lengths, speeding this way and that, warded off the submarines, saving the British navy that precious battle cruiser, which once in dock was soon repaired and as ready for action as ever.

Ruined by Rats

A while ago a grocer attributed his failure to the damage done to his stock by rats.

The damage caused by rats is frequently noted to be most extraordinary. A piece of lead waterpipe, twenty-five inches long, was found open its entire length. It was discovered that the rats had gnawed through the lead inch by inch in order to get water.

Upon wharves and in old houses rats are frequently responsible for damage. Should rats infest a granary the ruin which follows is always most difficult to arrest.

A few years ago the sewers of Paris were found to be unsound, and the water, percolating through, caused displacements and loss of life and property. A theory was then advanced that the rats had contributed to their unsound state. The authorities in Paris pay a price for all rats caught in the sewers, and rat-catching is a profession fully recognized.

Farmers in the country all know that rats will get chickens, and that they frequently steal eggs.

Cardinal Mercier's Letter

Cardinal Mercier, Primate of Belgium, in Christmas week addressed the following letter to Herbert O. Hoover, Chairman of the American Committee for Relief in Belgium:

"I understand you have so kindly addressed anew an appeal to the generosity of your countrymen to provide clothing for our so painfully destitute people. I confess I had much preferred to shake hands with my American brothers in token of thankfulness for what they already have done than that we should again stretch to them the open hand to beg."

"Your country has already done so much for us; it has given us much in food, and, above all, in personal co-operation for our economic rehabilitation. It brings us this help with such a moving and complete spontaneity that we have long desired to convey to your people a full expression of gratitude, untarnished by renewed appeals to their generous impulses. But you yourself, dear friends, invoke us to appease our scruples and therefore I, knowing better than any one the destitution of our Belgian people, should feel myself traitor to my duty as their pastor, if, through an exaggerated feeling of national pride, I should refrain from also pleading for those who are suffering."

"Only yesterday tears arose in my eyes when, crossing the street in Malines, I met a party of strong, honest workmen with stooping heads, their eyes fixed on new clogs. These were men habituated to the support of wives and children through their own labor, but had been for fifteen months without work. The last of their savings are exhausted. Their shoes were worn out and the relief committee had distributed among

them some clogs, with the injunction to use the leather rags from the worn-out shoes as linings to keep their feet from dampness."

"You Americans, who prize highly the value of labor and so possess the natural impulse of earning comfort and success by your own exertions, will well understand the mental sufferings of noble souls forced to depend on charity. Therefore you also know how to hide your liberalities under anonymous veils and how to distribute them through hands as delicate as they are discreet. Interpreter of the feelings of the Belgian population, we thank you as much and more for your way of giving than for the gifts themselves."

"May I add that one of the greatest benefits, for which we shall feel eternally indebted to the American people, will be the fixing on America of the admiring attention of the Belgians. The Belgian people have learned to know you well, to look at you in a beautiful light, to feel to some extent what they would gain in following your footsteps."

"When the hour of reconstruction comes we will invoke them to keep their eyes on your great land of fecundating initiatives; your land of ambition for more comfort, not through covetousness of other people's wealth, but through tenacious will to individual endeavor, with a patriotism that ignores civil discord and draws its strength from a collective love for national progress; yes, we will invoke our people to imitate your high virtues and we are confident that our benefactors will find in this spreading of their own moral influence their real reward."

"Please accept, dear friend, the expression of my high esteem and devoted gratitude."

CARDINAL MERCIER,
"Archbishop of Malines."

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What Women Have Done In The World



Grace Darling's Exploit Is Another Proof That Woman's Place in History Is as Secure as Her Place in the Home

'The Little Voices Calling At The Door Of Existence'

"I am a teacher in a small city in the West," writes John Lincoln, in the New York *New Republic*. "I am married to the best woman in the world. We have two children, a boy and a girl, fast growing up. We own a small house, heavily mortgaged. I think I may, without vanity, call myself an effective teacher. Not exceptionally so, perhaps, but well above the average. Needless to say, I should not mention this were it not an essential link in what I have to say."

"My salary is, as teachers' salaries go, a fair one. But it has already practically reached the limit which I can expect to receive. There is no disguising the fact that we have to watch our expenses pretty closely, though we have thus far prevented disproportionate concern over bank accounts or undue apprehension for the future from diverting us from the worth-while things of life."

"Not that I never reflect on the arrangement of things whereby you have three motor-cars while I have none. [The letter is addressed to the rich.] But that aspect of the case never troubles me for long. The things that do hit a bit harder are our inability to travel, to indulge in an occasional dissipation in music or drama, to squander a little on dressing up the children, or to pay a competent instructor to find out just how

much there is in certain artistic tendencies in our little girl."

What He Wants

"But there are compensations even in these privations. For when my wife and I do go to the theatre we are as happy as a pair of children on a picnic. And if we ever get a few days away from home just by ourselves, we are positively as romantic as if we were on our honeymoon."

"But by this time you are asking what I am driving at and what in the world all this has to do with you. I will tell you—and in very few words."

"I want more children, and I cannot afford to have them." And you, though you do not know it, are to blame. There is my case in a nutshell.

"I wonder whether you know what it is to want more children? There was a time a few years ago when I used to come home at night and stumble on something soft on the stairway in the dark. That infernal dog again! I would say, and turning on the light would pick up a bit of stuffed brown felt with sprawling legs, dilapidated ears, and button eyes—eyes with the oddest expression in the world."

"Well, my children are outgrowing the stage of toy dogs, and I do not like to contemplate that fact. I do not love them less as they grow older, but I want some more of them in the smaller sizes. I want a little fellow small

enough to sit on my shoulder and pull my hair. I want to steal into an upper room in the dark, and going over in one corner grope around in a crib for a little fist into which to thrust my finger. I want a little lady at the breakfast table who when I feel a bit blue will suddenly out with a remark that would put to shame Aristophanes, Mark Twain, and Mr. Dooley rolled in one."

"I call these perfectly manly and reasonable desires. What is more, my wife wants the same things—and many others. And finally, our two children need younger brothers and sisters, for I have come to believe that the only way to bring up two children right is to make them a small minority in the household."

A More Abstraction

"Well," you say, "if you want more children, why don't you have them?" If you were really candid with yourself you would admit that that is a superfluous, not to say a stupid, question. How can a sane man, who is now just living within his income, talk about increasing his family when his salary is being lowered every year? Yes, being lowered; not in dollars and cents, to be sure, but in butter, milk, and eggs. The trouble is that to you the high cost of living is a mere abstraction. You have never realised it vividly and concretely, for the

simple reason that it is years since you have looked at your own grocery bill.

"And the grocery bill is only the beginning of the difficulty. There is the problem of household help. My wife has brought up two children past babyhood, and has done the work

practically alone, but there are limits to her strength. There is the matter of insurance. There are doctors' bills—unavoidable with children in the house, however healthy. There is the fact that one more child, probably two, at any rate, would mean that my

(Continued on Page 7)



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AUTOMOBILE NEWS

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, JANUARY 30, 1916

FORD BUILDS MEN AS WELL AS MOTOR CARS

Lecture on Sociological Work at Motor Plant Before Tokio Women

Tokio, January 18.—How Mr. Henry Ford of the Ford Motor Car Company in America is making good citizens and efficient men out of his 23,000 employees as well as building automobiles was told by Miss H. Caroline MacDonald, a missionary, at the meeting of the Tokio Women's Club yesterday afternoon. Miss MacDonald has been in America on a furlough, returning to Japan on the Empress of Japan Sunday. Her interesting talk dealt with the sociological work of the Ford Company, in connection with the profit sharing plan that company has adopted with a view of improving the living conditions and making the lives of the immense number of workers happier.

The employees of Mr. Ford speak fifty-two different languages or dialects, said Miss MacDonald. Where the actual cost of conducting the sociological bureau for their benefit is \$30,000 a month, the speaker said that the company feels that it receives every cent and much more in return, because of the increased efficiency of the workers.

Miss MacDonald spent five days in investigating the methods employed by the sociological department and went with the agents on their many trips of investigation to the homes of workers.

"It is the general belief that Mr. Ford pays his men \$5 a day," said Miss MacDonald. "But what he does is to pay them 34 cents an hour in wages and the difference between the

amount they receive at that scale and \$5, is their share of the profits. Investigators keep a watch over this part of the daily wage that comes under profit sharing, even examining their bank books. In case the money is not spent properly, the profits are suspended."

Many were the interesting details that Miss MacDonald gave of the workings and benefits of this profit sharing scheme which has been planned by tea business men at Mr. Ford's request, and which now is no longer an experiment but one that the company vouches is of real merit. When an employee does not use his profits to good advantage then the money must be returned to the company. It is not used by the company but instead it is put into a charity fund. Every opportunity is given to every man.

Miss MacDonald related how Mr. Ford believed that inefficiency, carelessness and accidents were due to financial worries and thus the profit-sharing plan was put into effect. The clearing of debts, the taking out of life insurance and the building of homes were the things emphasized with his men.

The employees are provided with a school at the plant, headed by an educator, in which lectures are given by 140 teachers selected from among the employees. Proper living conditions, morality, all the things that go toward the making of good citizens are taught. Employees are fined for carelessness and misdemeanors. The money goes to buy food and care for poor families. There is a hospital for employees. Sanitation and other matters are taught and investigators give legal aid. They even help in solving the domestic affairs of all the employees.

At the Ford plant, Miss MacDonald said, were moving picture shows, with films made at the Ford factory. Before she sailed she saw a film, showing Mr. Ford's peace ship, Oscar II, leaving New York.

Adam And Eve And An Auto

On the first of October Mr. and Mrs. Walter Estes of Gray, Me., went into the wilds at Bingham, Me., to carry out the unique experiment of living in the woods as did Adam and Eve. They started on their expedition without food, clothing or fire, determined to prove that it is possible for people of the present day to return to primitive conditions of life and live a healthy, happy existence.

Sixty days later when the couple emerged from the woods near Bingham they were met by the most modern product of civilization, the automobile. The car was a 1916 Studebaker Six, which was sent from Portland to bring back these two exponents of primitive life. The trip of 119 miles from Portland to Bingham was made over roads which are said to be the worst in Maine.

The trip back to Portland was a triumphal ride through towns where practically the entire population turned out to see the curious-looking passengers. In fact the President of the United States passing over the same route could hardly have created a greater interest than did these two, returning to civilization after two months battle with the elements and dressed only in the skins of the animals which they had managed to kill by means of pitfalls and other primitive methods. At each town on the ride back to Portland crowds gathered about the car to see this primitive pair and ask questions of them as to how they accomplished their unusual feat.

They had many things to tell of how they conquered many hardships for the first few days in the woods. As it was the first of October when

they set out, the most important thing was the problem of keeping warm, which they did by means of clothing made of birch bark and of fire kindled by rubbing two sticks together.

After they had protected themselves against cold, their next problem was food. By means of pitfalls they killed two deer, and thus were able to exist for a few days on the meat of these animals. From the deer they made more suitable clothing, which they tied together with twigs they made from the sinews of the deer. After making clothing and getting food, the next problem was to erect a suitable shelter. A lean-to was constructed for protection from wind and rain, and a fire was made in front of the open side providing a very efficient home.

New Willys-Overland Company For Canada

A new company, known as the Willys-Overland Limited, has just been organized in Canada. It will have a capital of \$5,000,000, with head offices in Toronto. John N. Willys, head of the Willys-Overland Company of Toledo, will be president of the new concern. T. A. Russell, at present vice president of the Russell Motor Car Company of Canada, will be vice president. Five of the directors of the Willys-Overland Company of Toledo will be directors of the new company. These five are J. N. Willys, H. T. Dunn, Walter Stewart, Harry Shepler, C. A. Earl of Toledo, T. A. Russell and Lloyd Harris of Toronto, and two of the other Canadian stockholders will also be on the board. This new company will take over

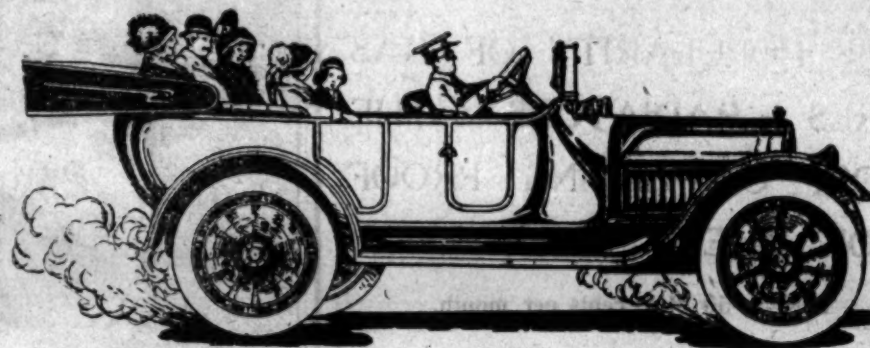
the complete automobile business of the Russell Motor Car Company and all of the business in Canada of the Willys-Overland Company. The plan is to undertake in Canada the actual

manufacture of both Overland and Willys-Knight automobiles. For this purpose the plant of the Russell Motor Car Company of Toronto has already been acquired, and this will quickly be enlarged to permit quant-

ity production. Adequate arrangement will be made for distribution throughout the Dominion. The policy to go into manufacture and assembly in Canada will give employment to a large number of people.

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LONG AUTO TOUR IS BRAND WHITLOCK'S REST

Toledo, December 30.—Preferring an automobile to a private car, Brand Whitlock, United States Ambassador to Belgium, made his homecoming trip from Washington to Toledo in an Overland "Six" Touring Car.

Although Mr. Whitlock arrived at the Capitol tired and worn from the great strain he has been under, he decided that he could secure greater rest and recreation by making the trip to Toledo in an automobile than on the train. And in spite of the fact that the weather was severely cold during the entire four days of the journey, and the roads frozen and rutty, both Mr. and Mrs. Whitlock enjoyed the trip immensely.

The other members of the Whitlock party who made the winter trip were Mrs. Whitlock's mother, a maid and Mike, the little Pekinese dog brought over from Belgium. The driver was chosen by Mr. Tumulty, Secretary to the President, from among a dozen willing applicants.

Over 200 miles of the 535 mile trip lay through the Blue Ridge and Allegheny Mountains. Mr. Whitlock chose the quiet and solitude of the mountain roads instead of those most frequented by motorists. His idea was to get away entirely from the noise and rush of the cities so that he could relax for a few days and enjoy a complete change of environment in undisturbed privacy.

The party was well protected against the elements. Fur robes, ulsters and stocking caps made driving comfortable, while the crisp mountain air was an agreeable change from the close, stuffy railroad cars. During the trip the Whitlock party drove through five snowstorms, and it was not until they neared Toledo that they found the roads suitable for fast driving. For hours at a time the car made its own tracks over the snow bound roads in the mountains. One stretch in particular that extended for nine miles along a mountain trail was spoken of by Mr. Whitlock as being more beautiful than anything he had ever seen abroad.

No punctures or trouble of any kind marred the journey. Double chains had to be wrapped around the rear wheels of the car, as the roads led the way over mountains seldom traversed by an automobile. Fifty-one gallons of gasoline and only one and one-half gallons of oil were consumed by the Overland during the entire four days.

When the car was examined in Toledo it was found to be in perfect condition. No water had been put in the tank from the time it left Washington and a quart can filled it to overflowing.

Upon his arrival home Mr. Whitlock declared the hours spent in the open air and the exhilaration of driving had been of immeasurable benefit to him, as it was the first time in two years he had had an opportunity of enjoying a complete rest.

Alcohol for British Autos

Many years have passed since alcohol was first suggested as an alternative fuel for gasoline motor cars. France has now made a definite move by declaring that in 1917 denatured alcohol is to become a Government monopoly, and will be used for industrial purposes. Germany has for some time been using a mixture of equal parts of benzol and alcohol for motors, with apparently good results. In England gasoline is not produced and such fuel has to be imported, and though the navy has been able to have an uninterrupted supply, yet circumstances might arise by which it could not obtain this needful spirit. A fuel, home-produced, would then become imperative. There is no difficulty in producing as much denatured alcohol as might be wanted in England, but the present restrictions on its manufacture prevent any chance of this being done at prices that would make it a ready saleable commodity.

Experts, according to the Auto, state "that it will not be a difficult matter to put home-produced spirit on the French market at a lower rate than imported fuel. Indeed, many consider that it will be possible to sell denatured alcohol at nearly the same low rates at which petrol is sold in the United States (from 11 to 13 cents per gallon), and still secure a substantial revenue." It is being asked why should not the British Government take a leaf out of the French note-book, and, with the help of the Alcohol Committee formed before the war, either produce industrial alcohol or give facilities for its use by removing the difficulties now existing, and allowing private enterprise to take the matter up? All the alcohol needed within the British Empire could then be produced at a price well below that of imported motor fuel.

'Barefoot' Tire Made Of Special Rubber

Goodrich Product Built Up
After Years of Tests
Says Agents

"We have had many inquiries," says an official of the Oliver Import and Export Company, "as to why the new Goodrich black tread safety tire has been called the 'Barefoot' tire."

"It is made of 'Hyper-rubber'! (An exclusive compound recently developed out of the forty-four years' Goodrich experience in the working of rubber.)

"Because, that 'Hyper-rubber,' clings to the pavement, for the same reason that the sole of your bare foot clings to slippery surfaces."

"When the clutch of your car is thrown in, and the wheels begin to turn, with first sudden tug on tires, the 'Hyper-rubber' sole of the Goodrich tire stretches between the outer surface contacting with the ground and its inner surface which is cemented to the cotton fabric."

"That wonderful stretchy quality thus forms a sort of 'spring' which heavily reduces the 'grind,' the frictional heat and wear between tire and pavement, which is death to tires."

"It also eases the strain on the rubber adhesive between the several layers of fabric, through bringing the sudden tug of starting under power and stopping under brakes, to bear on it gradually (as with a spring)."

"It further takes up much of that traction-wave which, in running, tends to separate the several layers of cotton fabric with which tires are interlarded built up."

"Goodrich tires thus give their maximum traction with minimum friction."

"And this in turn results in maximum mileage from every ounce of material used."

"This Goodrich 'Hyper-rubber' is made into Goodrich auto tires—into Goodrich motorcycle and bicycle tires—also into Goodrich rubber boots, soles and heels."

"And, remember, that's the stuff that Goodrich tires are made of."

MOTOR CAR RACING ALIVE AND KICKING

It wasn't more than a year or so ago that preparations were being made for motor racing's funeral. But the requiem was never sung. This year the speeders have come back, stronger than ever, and the populace, turning out in hanks of from 25,000 to 50,000, have signified unqualifiedly that motor racing is a major sport.

The Stutz cars, by consistent victories, are well entitled to all medals that might be awarded to the season's fastest motors. Dario Resta is the greatest driver of the year.

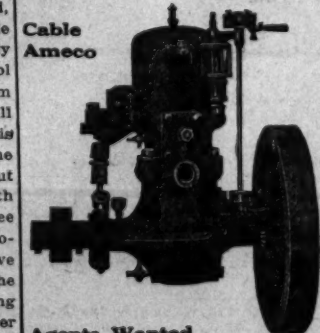
Resta in his Peugeot was the victor in the Vanderbilt cup and Grand Prix events at San Francisco and captured the Challenge race from Cooper, Burman and Oldfield averaging 101.88 miles an hour for 100 miles. In the big race at the Chicago Speedway, Resta again was the conqueror, averaging 97.58 miles an hour for 500 miles and setting up a new record for that distance.

Wilcox, Cooper, Anderson and Rooney were the pilots who drove the Stutz thunders to glory. Anderson and Rooney finished first and second at the Sheepshead Bay classic, Anderson covering the 350 miles of an average of 102.56 miles an hour, a new world's record.

Anderson and Cooper finished first and second for the Elgin National Trophy and reversed the order in the C.A.C. battle on the same course.

Ralph De Palma's best showing for the year was at Indianapolis, where he covered 500 miles at an average of 89.84 miles an hour and won the sweepstakes.

American Detroit Marine Motors



Cable Ameco

Agents Wanted,
AMERICAN ENGINE COMPANY,
502 Boston St.
Detroit, Mich., U.S.A.

1,000,000 New Autos For 1916

Trade Authorities Predict Increase of 20 to 35 per Cent. Over 1915 Output

New York, January 1.—Likely the automobile millennium is yet somewhat distant. We are not all charmed by chauffeurs, and the traction companies still contrive to eke out a more or less ample existence. But if the purchasing power of the general American market continues to increase at its present rate, the motor car will at no remote date enjoy as broad a sphere of employment as the telephone or the electric light, and be regarded as equally indispensable.

In the last decade the automobile industry shows an increase in volume and value of product of 3,278 per cent. Its nearest competitor in point of growth, electrical manufacturing, has gained only 107 per cent. For 1916 alone, trade authorities predict a further increase in volume of production of from 20 to 35 per cent, computed on the 1915 volume, and estimate the aggregate output of American factories at 1,000,000 new cars, with a sales value of approximately \$700,000,000.

The totals appear even more impressive when considered in proportion to the population of the country, and mean that in the coming year, there will be produced and sold one motor car to every 100 people in the United States. It is estimated that at the present time there are 2,000,000 pleasure cars in use in America, or one to every 50 persons, or, to carry it further and considering four persons to a family, approximately one motor car to every twelve families.

By the end of the fiscal year of 1916, and assuming the estimated production to have been disposed of, this ratio will have been reduced to one automobile to every eight families.

The distribution of this tremendous manufacturing volume has been general and in no way confined to the more populous sections of the country. New York State, of course, leads the republic in the number of cars owned in any one State, with something more than 200,000 machines owned within its borders; but in relation to the density of population of the other States New York is far from being unique. Take Kansas, for example. If the corn-barns continue to buy automobiles at the present rate, it follows, mathematically that by July 1, 1916 there will be owned in that State a motor car for every solitary family. Today even, according to Kansas statistics, there is one automobile to every thirty-four persons in the State, or, to pursue the original ratio one to every eight families.

Aged Woman Killed In Aeroplane Fall

San Diego, December 16.—Expressing her desire to "fly once before retiring to a quiet life," Mrs. Lulu Comstock, aged seventy-four, of this city, arranged for a flight with Aviator Anton Meyerhoffer Jr., that ended to day with the falling of the flying boat into the water of San Diego Bay and the death of the woman.

Mrs. Comstock said she wished to be taken to a height of at least 1,500 feet. Within a few minutes after the flight had been started, according to the story told by Meyerhoffer, she was seized with a fit and caught hold of him.

Meyerhoffer says that he struggled desperately to free himself, but that before he could release himself from her grasp the flying boat which was about fifty feet in the air, turned over and fell into the waters of the bay. The impact with the water wrecked the boat.

Meyerhoffer and Mrs. Comstock were hurried clear of the wreckage and rescue parties within five minutes had brought both ashore, Mrs. Comstock, dead—her neck, one leg, one arm and her shoulder were broken. Meyerhoffer escaped with a few scratches on the face.

'The Little Voices Calling at the Door of Existence'

(Continued from Page 5)

present house would be too small. There is the tremendous fact that children as they grow older grow costlier. And in that connection there is the question of provision for their later education.

Standard of Living

"Perhaps your comment at this point is that I insist on too high a standard of living. I do not think that remark comes with good taste from you, but if you wish to know, it is true—I do refuse to have more children at the price of lowering the standard of our living, and I refuse, not for my own sake or even for my wife's, but for the sake of the children we already have.

"And so the upshot of it all is that I shall probably never have more children. It will be a disappointment, but we human beings are born to encounter disappointment. If the matter ended there, I should not be writing you this letter. But the matter does not end there.

"I ask you to take a glance at my two children. To begin with they are both good-looking—if you can't see it, I have their grandmothers' word for it. Their health is excellent. They are both, in the opinion of several teachers, above the average intellectually, the girl especially being quick as a flash. It is a fair presumption, I believe, that if I had more children they would share some of these same characteristics—at any rate, their blood would go back through all four of their grandparents to stock that was in this country, in New England, before the year 1675; along two of those lines to the Mayflower. In the light of these facts, is it overbold to declare that the nation needs those children?

The Conclusion

"The facts of the situation are perfectly plain. The nation must have more of the right kind of babies. There are plenty of the right kind of parents who want the babies. There is plenty of wealth, to support the

babies. And the conclusion is: more of that wealth must be put into those parents' hands.

"In other words, this problem is here, regardless of how big your income is or where it comes from. It has got to be settled, regardless, possibly, of how small your income becomes or where it goes to. The incomes must be arranged to suit the babies, not the babies to suit the incomes. Do not construe this, I beg of you, as a call for a higher birth-rate. On the contrary it may mean a lower birth-rate. It is merely a demand for a higher rate of better births.

"This problem of arranging the incomes to suit the babies is, I willingly grant, quite the reverse of simple, but it is the most urgent problem that the nation, that humanity, now faces. You can help toward its solution in just one way: by standing up openly against the present method of the distribution of wealth and in favour of a method that will eradicate at least the grosser features of its injustice.

"I have faith that you will hear and act. But if, having heard, you do not act, I shall put in more terrible and vivid imagery the true relation which you will then bear to the little hands that are knocking, the little voices that are calling, at the door of existence."

Overland Plant Takes Lots Of Electricity

What is declared to be the largest industrial contract for electric power, ever given to a Central Station, was placed recently by The Willys-Overland of Toledo. When the contract is completed, the generating company will be able to furnish the equivalent of 40,000 horse power of electric current.

Electrical engineers figuring on the work declare that this power is fully as great as that required for lighting a city of half a million inhabitants.

Five great power cables will be required to transmit this tremendous amount of current. Two of the cables were completed about a year

ago. They are four and a half miles long, each carrying 25,000 volts, which is the highest voltage ever carried by an underground cable.

The cables hardly were in operation before the phenomenally rapid growth of the Overland plant made it necessary to install a third. This has just been completed and its final tests have attracted the attention of cable manufacturers in all parts of the country.

On account of the importance of the cable and the tremendous load it must carry, as much attention was given to making the hundred joints as if the workmen were engaged in laboratory tests. Nothing was left to chance, the smallest details were guarded even to the extent of doing no work on rainy days or when the men's hands were covered with perspiration. This was done to preclude any possibility of moisture in the cable joints.

The cable, to be capable of carrying the load, had to test out for 25,000 volts. Six different tests were taken under a variety of conditions and each time the big power conveyor easily carried 35,000 volts, which was considered remarkable by

the experts who supervised the work.

When the third cable was ordered, it was figured that the Overland would have sufficient power to last them for years to come. But the growth of their business in the last few months has upset all calculations and before the third cable was even tested out, plans had to be made for two more.

The adoption of higher efficiency such as this is a good example of the foresight and manufacturing ingenuity which has developed The Willys-Overland Company in a few short years, from a very small beginning to one of the greatest industrial organizations in the world.

Whenever it has been possible to improve the factory's production facilities, by substituting electric power for a less efficient agent, that change has been made.

The Overland was the first automobile concern to use electric heating furnaces for the enamelling of steel parts. The results obtained from these ovens proved so satisfactory that they are now being installed by practically all of the larger motor car manufacturers in the country.

The Star Garage Co.

125, Bubbling Well Road.

TELEPHONE WEST 197

Operating the largest, finest and most up-to-date Garage in the Orient, offer to the Shanghai Motoring Public unsurpassed facilities for the repair, reconstruction or storage of their cars.

Complete repair, body-building, vulcanizing and paint shops under the direct supervision of experts. Storage space, including a number of private locked stalls, for over 100 cars.

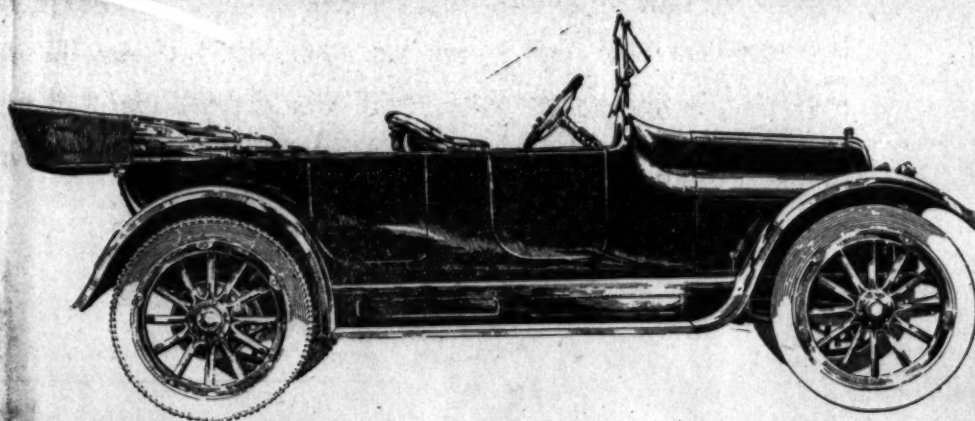
Complete line of accessories in stock.

Fine cars for hire, day and night service.

FREE AIR

Model
75

Overland
ELECTRIC LIGHTS
ELECTRIC STARTER



Touring Car - - - Tls. 1,750
Roadster - - - - - " 1,700

This Is The Car For You To Buy

This new Overland gives you the greatest dollar for dollar value it is possible for any automobile manufacturer to offer.

The quantity of automobiles which one maker can build and sell determines what you must pay for a car and how much you get for your money.

The greater the quantity the less the cost per car.

The output of our factory is 1000 cars a day.

This model is built to meet the demands of those who desire a small, light and economical car.

Yet, while it is very inexpensive to own and operate, it contains the high quality for which Overlands always have been noted.

Cantilever rear springs, deep soft upholstery and large tyres give unusual riding comfort.

The wheelbase is long. But in spite of this the car weighs only 2160 pounds.

The motor, which is powerful and efficient, is designed to give the highest degree of economy.

It is of the latest small bore, long stroke type with cylinders en bloc.

A comparison of this car with others selling at a similar price will convince you that this is the car for you to buy.

Ask us for a demonstration. Then ride in it. You will find it doubly convincing.

Specifications

Long Stroke Motor Cast En Bloc
Electric Starter—Electric Lights
Electric switches on steering column
Right hand drive—center levers
Instrument Board on Cowl Dash
Cantilever Rear Springs
Deep Soft Upholstery, High Back Seats
Wheelbase 104 inches (2642 mm.)
Large tyres 31" x 4", non-skid on rear

Detachable, detachable rims—
one extra
Rear Axle, floating type
Large, powerful brakes
Thermo-Siphon cooling
Streamline body with concealed door
hinge
Rain-vision Windshield, ventilating type,
built-in
Crowned fenders
Lustrous black finish

Nickel and polished aluminum trimmings
Electric engine starter and generator,
with head, rear and dash lamps and
headlight dimmers, storage battery.
One man Mohair hood with dust cover;
magnetic speedometer; electric horn;
combination rear light and license
bracket; hinged rug rail; foot rest; tire
carrier in rear; full set of tools; tire
repair kit; jack and pump.

Complete Information on Request

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The Willys-Overland Company, Toledo, Ohio, U. S. A.

Manufacturers of the famous Overland Delivery Cars. Full information on request.

Betrayed Himself by Talking in His Sleep

Prof. Lough Discusses the Unfortunate Dream of Mr. John Hutchinson Which Landed Him in a Divorce Court and Explains What Science Knows About Our Sleep Talk

Testimony in the Divorce Suit of Mrs. John J. Hutchinson Against Her Husband

Lawyer—Were any facts brought to your attention in the early part of this year that caused you to question your husband in regard to his conduct?

Mrs. Hutchinson—Yes, because one night I heard him calling a girl's name.

Lawyer—Where was he; explain to the Judge just what took place, and where?

Mrs. H.—In bed it was.

The Judge—In his sleep?

Mrs. H.—Yes, he was fast asleep.

Lawyer—Tell the Judge just what he said.

Mrs. H.—I got up one night to get a drink of water, and my husband was calling "Minnie, Minnie," in his sleep, fast asleep. I kept quiet and didn't wake him up at all.

Lawyer—Did you speak to him about it?

Mrs. H.—Yes, sir.

Lawyer—What did he say?

Mrs. H.—I said, "Who is this Minnie you are calling in your sleep?" and he got white, he hesitated for a while and he said; "I didn't say 'Minnie,' I said, 'How many,' I thought we were having some drinks at the club."

(Divorce was granted Mrs. Hutchinson).

What Science Has to Say About Dreams

By James E. Lough

Professor of Experimental Psychology, New York University.

WHAT is a dream? Why do we dream? How do we dream? What do our dreams mean? That all men dream there can be no question.

Many psychologists are convinced that we do not have such a thing as dreamless sleep. Aristotle admitted that horses, oxen, sheep, goats and dogs and all viviparous quadrupeds dream. Darwin notes in his Descent of Man that dogs, cats, horses and probably all the higher animals have vivid dreams. Romanes gives the same opinion in his Mental Evolution in Animals.

Homer declared that dreams were sent by the gods. Socrates and Plato believed in dreams. Xerxes invaded Greece because of a dream. Cambyses killed his brother because of a dream warning.

The Egyptians and Babylonians appointed men of the highest learning to interpret dreams.

Job complained, "When I say, my bed shall comfort me, my couch shall ease my complaint, then thou scarest me with dreams, and terriest me through visions."

The Greek Hippocrates in the fifth century B. C. attributes the mass of dreams to the influences of the mind upon the body. He was the first to approach a rational solution of dream problems. The higher animal kingdom probably spends a third of its life in the mysterious process of dreaming. What is the meaning and purpose of this world of illusion?

The little domestic tragedy printed above on this page from the court records of a New Jersey court, contributes an interesting case to the psychologist. How far should a jury go in considering sleep talk, which at best is made of the stuff of dreams? In this particular instance abundant corroborative evidence made it plain that the sleeper was repeating in his dream a real incident of his waking life. How far can we go generally in accepting sleep talk as evidence of facts? We do not know.

There is a plausible and interesting theory that the senses go to sleep separately. Our sense of smell may be asleep when our sense of hearing is alert, or the other way round. So our sense of touch may be awake when our taste is asleep. Professor Sargent Hoffman in his book, Psychology and the Common Life (page 109), points out that Cabanis has attempted to show that there is a natural and regular order in which our senses fall asleep. First, the sight becomes quiescent, and then the sense of taste. After that the sense of smell and that of hearing. Last of all the sense of touch. Hoffman doubts this theory, and believes that probably no two times of going to sleep or of awakening are precisely alike in any individual. Hoffman accepts, however, the theory that one sense may fall asleep while the others are active, or that one

alone may remain awake. Soldiers often sleep at sentinel duty—all their powers are asleep except the muscles of the legs. Sailors sleep clinging to the mast.

Sir William Hamilton tells of a postman at the University of Halle who carried the mail to a village eight miles distant. This postman used to go to sleep after leaving Halle, keep the right road, wake at the little bridge he had to cross just before reaching the end of his journey. Hoffman quotes Erasmus in a story of his friend Professor Oporinus, of Basel. He once took a long journey with a distinguished bookseller, and just before they reached the inn where they were to spend the night an old manuscript in Sanskrit was found that so greatly interested the bookseller that he persuaded Oporinus to sit up and read it to him. The result was that the professor fell asleep as to all other powers but kept on reading for a long time, not knowing when he awoke anything about what he had been doing.

He had to all intents and purposes been talking in his sleep. Dogs bark and growl in their sleep. A coon dog, with one bark for the chase and one for the stand, can sometimes be followed through an exciting dream chase by the nature of his sleep talk. Parrots often chatter in their sleep. Canary birds have been known to twitter their songs in sleep.

The human animal is a notorious sleep talker. It is all part of the dream process. As in sleep walking, the emotions and nerves and motor centres are stimulated in the dream state just as they are in a state of consciousness. The physiological processes seem to be similar. If, then, in our sleep talk we make no exception to the rule that our dreams are always made up of those things that we have had something to do with in our past experience, are we to accept sleep talk as vital to truth? By all means, no!

In dream talk we may chatter on in an idiotic manner, following pretty closely the chaotic state of our mental vision. We are no more liable to be telling the truth in dreams than we are to be acting the truth when we walk up the aisle of a church to play chief mourner at our own funeral. A man might know a woman by name and go through the most compromising situations in a dream state, with his tongue creating all sorts of material for divorce court evidence, and yet be entirely innocent of wrong doing. Most men and



The End of the Dream—By Damp



"Mrs. Hutchinson heard her husband say 'Minnie, Minnie' in his dream, and on this slender clew she based a successful action for divorce."

by states of feeling that we are often perplexed to account for."

In these pathological states of mind Maudsley thinks we rightly discover the occasions of many dreams. He further says:

"When the breathing is not free in sleep and the heart's action is oppressed, as it eventually is in such case, the sleeper is apt to wake up suddenly in the greatest apprehension of something terrible being about to be done to him in his dream. The natural and involuntary motor expression of an oppressed heart is such action of the muscles of the face and of respiration as betokens fear and apprehension—but

the passage of food through the alimentary canal may indeed affect the impression made upon the brain," Maudsley explains.

Under the head of Muscular Sensibility the text-books give some interesting dream demonstrations. For instance, who has not dreamed of flying? We arise from our bed on wings of air and float and dip about the room with ease. Out of the window we go and into the streets, where we attempt to demonstrate to our astonished friends how very easy it is to imitate the birds. Maudsley relates that it is reported of several holy persons that in their spiritual raptures, or ecstasies, they rose bodily from the earth and floated in the air. And there can be no doubt but what some of them felt and believed that they did. St. Philip Neri, St. Dunstan, St. Christina could hardly be held down by their friends.

It is told of Agnes of Bohemia that when walking in her garden one day she was suddenly raised from the ground and disappeared from sight of her companions, making no answer to their anxious inquiries but a sweet and amiable smile on her return to earth after her flight.

"The explanation," says Maudsley, "is

the influence of impressions made upon him when he was asleep. He detailed a person to make various experiments upon his senses without informing him in advance what he was about to do, and to wake him after each test. His nose and his lips were first tickled with a feather. He dreamed that a pitch plaster had been applied to his face and later torn away so violently as to bring with it the skin from his face. A pinch at the back of the neck made him dream of a blister and brought to his memory a doctor who had attended him when a child.

Psychologists often have to consider the very common dream of a person going about the streets and other public places without clothing. Most people have had this dream experience. It probably arises from a sensation of cold following an insufficiency of clothing or following the loss of bed clothing. A feverish condition followed by chill might also produce this dream effect. When the skin is particularly sensitive through illness the smallest impressions may be perverted into hammer blows, attacks from wild animals, etc.

Maudsley, in his most interesting chapters on sleep and dreaming in 'The Pathology of the Mind,' attributes many dream causes to cerebral circulation (page 39). When the brain is thinking, he explains, there is a more active flow of blood through it than when it is at rest, but this flow must not be too active, or sound thinking is impossible. An excessive or a deficient flow of blood through the brain is adverse to successful thought. When these conditions are applied to the brain at sleep we obtain interesting dream results. Nightmares which awaken one and then return again with sleep are of this nature. Local fluctuations of the circulation also may be the cause of disturbed dreams. It is easy to conceive, says Maudsley, that some trivial disorder of an organ may affect temporarily, through vaso-motor nerves the circulation in the cerebral area in which it is represented; the particular vascular area will blush or become pale, as it were, in sympathy with the state of the organ.

The quality of the blood is also an important factor in dreams. Lack of iron in the blood or a deficiently carbonized blood will have the same effect upon the sleeping brain as upon the waking mind.

Overwork is a well-known cause of bad dreams. Physical and nervous exhaustion affect the brain centres and react in sleep as they do when you are awake. Moral shocks disturb the brain cells and produce disordered sleep consciousness.

As scientists experiment more and more with dreams, the more we work away from the old superstitions and attain a correct pathological reason for consciousness in sleep. The ancients tried to draw prophecy and portent and guidance from their dreams. We are beginning to analyze and run to the doctor. It is a normal thing to dream—the mind goes on with its curious working when judgment drops its hand in sleep and is no longer at the rudder. Most dreams seem to be nothing more nor less than harmless reassociation of impressions fitting before us like a moving picture film gone mad. Those dreams which tell us of physical disorder, we are just beginning to note. They usually are due to derangement following lack of physical exercise and ordinary watchfulness of the functions of elimination.



Some of the Popular Superstitions of the Meaning of Dreams Which Have No Scientific Basis

Dream of Sheep and Fortune Will Be Yours.

most women will admit such instances out of their own experiences.

Most people are convinced that their dreams are influenced by their state of health. The Welsh rabbit, lobsters, all indigestible food is accused of dream meddling. Henry Maudsley in his book, The Pathology of the Mind (page 29), comments upon this phase of dreaming: "There are particular dreams which I have from time to time, and which I feel sure originate in certain states of the abdominal viscera. I take it for granted here that each internal organ of the body has, independently of its indirect action upon the nervous system through changes in the composition of the blood, a specific action upon the brain through its intercommunicating nerve fibres, the conscious result whereof is a certain modification of the mood or tone of mind. We are not directly conscious of this physiological action as a definite sensation, but none the less its effects are attested

Dream of the Moon and You Will Fall in Love.

this action cannot take place in sleep, and an equally involuntary expression of the physical state is shown in the terrifying dream and in the frantic but bootless desire which is felt to escape from the threatened danger."

As several psychologists point out, a heavy and indigestible meal eaten shortly before retiring often results in dreams in which we find mountains or huge monsters sitting on our chests. Maudsley questions whether these dreams are the direct result of the action of the overloaded stomach upon the brain or an indirect effect of the oppression of the functions of the lungs and the heart.

The troubles of indigestion seldom fail to cause troubled sleep. It is not known whether the spleen ever gives color to a dream. There is little doubt, however, that disorders of the liver and of the intestines both occasion dreams and affect their character. "Every stage of

Dream of Ruins and You Will Be Honored.

not far to seek. A person may have a motor hallucination and imagine that he makes the movement which he does not, just as he may have a sensory hallucination and imagine he sees or hears the thing he does not. We are the victims of motor hallucination when we suffer from vertigo and the room seems to turn round. . . . These sensory disturbances play a vital part in the phenomena of dreaming."

It has been suggested that the rhythm of breathing may suggest the rhythm of flying. Dr. Gregory dreamed of walking up Mount Etna, suffering intensely from the heat, when he had a bottle of hot water applied to his feet. Aristotle mentions that people can be made to dream of thunderstorms by making a slight noise in the ears when they are asleep.

Alfred Maury once conducted a number of tests upon himself, to determine



SPORTING NEWS SECTION

THE CHINA PRESS

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, JANUARY 30, 1916

CLUB IS DEFEATED BY RECS. 3 TO ONE

Lively Contest Somewhat Marred By Winners' Questionable Tactics

OLD BOYS vs. ALL-CHINESE

Exciting Friendly Match Ends In Draw, 4 to 4; St. Xavier Clinches Lead

The League fixture between the Recs and the Club yesterday afternoon was one of great expectations but unfortunately the game was marred by questionable tactics and unruly methods and it is more regrettable when it is stated that the Recs were the offenders. The game started at a great pace and within ten minutes Genda, MacEachran and Campbell were brought down most unfairly and the official in charge would have been fully justified in giving marching orders to at least two players. However the incidents were passed unheeded and with not even a caution being given.

Matters reached a climax when MacEachran was fouled and had to retire for a few minutes. Turning to the game the Club were the first to score. Favored with a slight breeze they bore down on the Recs goal and Forsyth put MacEachran in possession and the latter, outwitting the defense, had a clear opening but shot straight at Wade who easily cleared. Within five minutes however Biggs miskicked, and Clifford grasping the opportunity went on to easily beat Wade. The same player soon afterwards grazed the cross bar with a hard drive and both Forsyth and MacEachran were inches wide with well-intentioned efforts. The equalizer was soon coming for Dave scored away on his own, and Brandt, whipping up the winger's center, shot for goal. Tonkin could have easily cleared but missed his kick and the ball rolled against the upright and on into the net.

The Recs took the lead soon afterwards for during a short spell of attack Brown was alleged to have fouled Brandt and a penalty was awarded from which Wilson scored with a grand drive. The Club continued to show much superior football but they could not score and the teams crossed over with the Recs in front.

The second half saw the Recs score through Dave who crowned an excellent individual effort by shooting past Grant. Later Brandt made Grant tip a fine attempt over the bar but this was the only further anxiety caused the goal, for the Recs were forced to act on the defensive. Try as they could the Club could not score and the only effort of note was McEachran's in the last stages of the game.

The winners' display deserves little praise. Biggs and Ollerden were the only performers of note.

For the Club, Murray and Tonkin were generally safe and although the halves were all workers they did not give their forwards sufficient attention. As a line the forwards were excellent and their only weakness was in front of goal. MacEachran's footwork was wonderful and an object lesson of clean football.

Public School vs. All Chinese

The Old Boys had a royal time yesterday, when they journeyed out to Nanyang College in two automobiles, looking a particularly smart bunch. They played an All-Chinese team, mostly of Nanyang men, who are going to Manila for the Carnival.

The school scored first from a beautiful shot by Drake, which left Nanyang's goaler gasping. The left wing of the Old Boys was in splendid form, and between them, Drake and Heringford were responsible for the goals shot. Indeed Drake scored all four, and played a great game against Nanyang's backs.

The second goal came from a pass from Shuff, when Drake secured the ball and then dribbling all the backs, again left Nanyang's goaler empty-handed. Hereupon Nanyang rallied, and after a few splendid saves by Rowland, the inside right scored with a shot that not only was applauded by all those present, but by a fine gallery

(Continued on Page 2)

Hockey Notes

By Watchful

The hockey season so far has progressed very satisfactorily, especially in the face of the dearth of players there seemed to be at the beginning of the season.

The energy of one or two enthusiasts overcame this trouble, and to them hockey players owe not a little for the success of the present season. Bad weather and S.V.C. corps parades have interfered to some extent with the league schedule but there will be ample time to play off the matches that have been postponed.

The Sikhs and Harlequins tie for head place in the league table, each having suffered defeat once and I think, barring later accidents, the match between these two teams next Saturday will pretty well be the deciding factor as to who carries the honors.

Judging the Harlequins on the form they showed against B. Co. last Saturday, the game might with justice go to either side. It will certainly be the most interesting game of the season.

B. Co. by yielding the victory to the Harlequins last week can hardly be considered in the running now. Still allowances must be made for the unexpected.

The Police unfortunately have twice had to yield points without playing, owing to their inability to raise an eleven. In looking at the goal average below, this fact might be kept in mind—in obtaining such a large number of goals, B. Co. netted 21 goals in two matches.

The Portuguese this year are not strong, but they are very pluckily meeting their engagements, and deserve better luck than they have had, and I hope they will have it. The gentlemen who have so willingly and ably refereed might mark the appreciation of the players, who both realize and appreciate the value of their services.

Below is a league table up to and including January 25th:

Club	Won	Lost	Goals For	Goals Against	Points
Sikhs	3	1	19	5	6
Harlequins	3	1	3	8	6
B. Co.	3	2	29	8	6
Harlequins "X"	2	2	9	20	4
S. M. Police	1	3	11	19	2
Portuguese	0	2	4	20	0

Baden Powell Boy Scouts

Troop Orders for the Week Ending February 5

Wednesday, 2nd.—Full Uniform. General Troop parade at Headquarters 4 p.m. Inspection of Camp Kit and Equipment.

Thursday, 3rd, to Sunday, 6th.—Chinese New Year Camp at Jessfield Park.

Saturday, 6th.—Shield Competition at Jessfield Park 2 p.m. Orderly officers and patrols for the day as detailed in orders.

Parents and friends of Scouts and Wolf Cubs are cordially invited to be present at the Camp on Saturday, 6th, from 3 to 5 p.m., when the quarterly Shield Competitions will be held.

Fitzroy Lloyd, Scoutmaster.

Today's Football

Equivalent A.C. vs. Willows F.C.

To be played at the Hongkew Recreation grounds today, kick off at 2.45 p.m. The following will represent the "Equivalents": H. Roberts, V. Machado, F. Remedios, L. Encarnacao, W. Dismeyer (Capt.), H. Favao, V. Favao, W. Favao, R. Canavaro, F. Barradas, W. Spencer-Osorio.

Referee: Mr. E. J. Bretford.

J.L.C. vs. Hotspurs Club

The above match takes place today at Hongkew to commence at 3 p.m.

The following will represent the Jewish Club and are requested to turn up early: C. Pachman; H. J. Sanft (Capt.) and R. A. Komaroff; S. Perry, G. Fox, and H. Whitteck; A. Levi, D. Abraham, Ferris, N. David, and M. Fox.

Referee: Mr. F. Mader.

Tisdale Took Off His Overcoat Just Long Enough To Do This



School Sports Chatter

By Domino Junior

Yesterday was the Day of Days. Rover had his, and the scholastic citizenry had theirs. And what a day? Three games were played. The Hike and speedy St. Xavier boys met the heavier Police; Public School instead of having a pick-up game, went out to wrest laurels from Nanyang College, and Hanbury who by good fate happened to have the Football Club against them, found it had bucked up of late.

Public School with a good all round forward line, and strengthened by the reappearance of the celebrated F. J. Cooke, needed everything it had on tap. It was a nicely balanced game, impeccably played for the most part, but now and then bursting out like a bunch of Shanghai water pipes on a frosty night. There were brilliant flashes of footwork which would have aroused the envy of many a panto dancing maiden had any been present.

Nanyang, on the other hand, with their all-star team found staunch foes against them, and this being the return match, they played hard to win, encouraged as every Chinese team is, by a terrific din from the spectators.

Charlie Ho was exceptionally good, and it was mainly due to him that Nanyang drew. He can boast, which he doesn't, that he has scored more goals than any other forward in the team.

Rowland, Smith and Hanson played the game of their lives, clean throughout, and with plenty of vim. Sanft and Roberts at half line were good as usual—really at their very best. White and G. Mader were well up in the attacking, whilst Cooke, as I predicted, was at his best, and ably assisted by Drake.

St. Xavier found nothing amiss with the Police. They won, after a hard game, though the Police tried hard. Norris, Goulie, and Aguilar were as nippy as sparrows. The Xavier backs, a tough pair, Oliviero and England, cleared the way before them like a typhoon. Bretford in goal was safe, and the Police though defeated put up a heroic resistance.

Hanbury found the Football Club with a nicely chosen team against them, and so for a while the outcome was doubtful. But Hanbury soon broke loose, and snatched victory though it cost them many a puff and scramble. Turner, Haas and Kabelitz were the cick of the team, while the forward line, Hayward, Petersen, and Quincey, made many a heart valve to palpitate. Ward, Hardwick, and Shepherd-Graham played well for the Club, and Boyling in goal was in rare form.

Somewhere Near Jessfield

Shanghai, January 29.—(By chit boy from the front, somewhere near Jessfield)—Heavy firing in the direction of Jessfield this afternoon indicated that an important engagement had taken place there. From stragglers it was learned that the fight was a skirmish between the Red and Blue forces of the S. V. C.

According to information from the Municipal War Office the Blue force consisted of the British A and B Companies, the Chinese, the Scottish, 2 Maxim guns and artillery. The Reds were made up of the Light Horse, the American company, the Italian company, the Portuguese company, the Japanese company, with artillery and two Maxims.

Our correspondent reports that the Blue force mobilized secretly at the Jessfield Inn where they had several rounds of—and (evidently deleted by censor, Editor). The force then swung into line and marched to Edinburgh Road where the order for skirmish formation was given, the Scottish taking the right wing. The companies threw themselves forward, advancing against a clump of trees where a certain liveliness was discerned. Screening themselves behind graves, twigs of grass, old sardine tins and bits of rope and yarn, the Blues worked forward until the blue nose of a field piece could be seen projecting out of the clump of trees. They advanced to within 100 yards, firing with great rapidity and inflicting great losses on the enemy.

Seeing that it was discovered and that further attempts at concealment would avail nothing, the gun suddenly let out a terrific roar. With great presence of mind, the Blue forces laid flat on their stomachs and allowed the shrapnel to pass over their heads. In the meanwhile the Scottish had executed a brilliant enveloping movement against the enemy's left wing and had the gun surrounded. It was captured and the center of the Blues saved from annihilation.

Red headquarters issued the following report—"On the 29th inst. our battery of artillery was attacked by a vastly superior force of the enemy composed of cavalry, infantry, cuirassiers, husars, dreadnoughts, submarines, aeroplanes and Zeppelins. They advanced in columns eight deep standing out in full view and were mowed down by our concealed quickfiring. An attempt at enveloping our left wing was unsuccessful. We succeeded in withdrawing our entire force, leaving in the enemy's hands an old gun which we were thinking of throwing away anyhow. The enemy's losses were: 20,000. Our losses 000."

Blue Headquarters official report—"In the victory of the 29th inst. against the Reds we captured practically all of their artillery, while the main force fled in confusion throwing away their guns, hats, wrist watches, cigarette cases and the pine as they ran. The losses were: The enemy: 25,000. Our losses 00."

Jessfield, January 29 (From our own eye-witness correspondent).—The casualties of the battle fought here today have been ascertained by your correspondent. The only life lost was that of a very infirm and aged Chinese hen named Ng. She was known to have a weak heart and it is thought that the noise of the artillery was too much for her. All is quiet here tonight.

Shanghai Boy Scouts

Orders by the Scoutmaster-in-charge for week ending February 5:

Monday.—A meeting of all Scoutmasters and Patrol Leaders will be held at Headquarters at 5.30 p.m.

Tuesday.—Parade of all junior Scouts at 4.30 p.m.

Wednesday.—General parade of all Scouts in full Uniform with staves and flags at 5.30 p.m.

Saturday.—Field Operations. See notice board for special instructions.

Promotions.—Scout O. Khan having passed the necessary tests is promoted to 2nd class Scout.

Badges.—Interpreter's Badge to Scout Khan.

Resignations.—Scout D. K. Mistry's resignation on leaving for Hongkong is accepted.

Aud. F. Meyer, Scoutmaster.

Shanghai Rifle Association

The special competition of the above Association took place yesterday. Conditions were: 400 yds. (300 yds. targets used) and 500 yds. (500 yds. targets used) 1 sighting and 10 scoring shots at each range. Following are the 10 best scores:

	400 yds. handi-	500 yds. cap. Tel.
1. W. E. Sauer	43	40
2. E. S. Chapman	39	42
3. T. J. Martin	37	41
4. N. Gelsenhoff	38	43
5. D. McAllister	39	39
6. H. G. H. Cole	44	33
7. H. L. Rodger	41	34
8. E. Straussman	38	37
9. J. Riggs	35	40
10. C. Bedoni	34	37

W. E. Sauer won both the high gun and first prize, while E. S. Chapman won the second prize.

Polite Interviews

By Our Own Interviewer

I was once participating in a somewhat important football match in Scotland, and before the commencement of the match a youthful reporter came to interview the Captain, and to inquire as to the prospects of our side. He had hardly showed his face inside the dressing room door, when the Captain (a rough customer he was) yelled out "Go to the devil and not bother me!" Think of our surprise and admiration, when in the next issue of the newspaper there appeared the following paragraph:

"Captain Jackson, interviewed before the match was in a mood well worthy of that excellent sportsman. His actions and his utterances both went to show that his optimism knew no bounds. In his own quaint way he said that indeed it was no time for words but that he and his comrades were eager and ready for the fray and were all for action. He was not certain of victory, there was many a slip, but the match was there to be won, and they meant to win it."

On the analogy of this experience, I have worked at several interviews I have had during the past week. To a richa coohe I said: "What you think of Yuan Shih-kai's attempt to restore Empire?" His answer was "My no savvy."

Report: Mr. Cowley, the well known traffic agent on being approached with regard to the reformation of the Chinese Empire, said that at present politics in China had reached such a critical and complex stage that it was difficult to gauge the situation, and even if one did have the ability to penetrate into the undercurrent and not merely to take a superficial view, it was only in a rude and fragmentary way that one could convey these opinions to another. However, he gave us to believe that things would still go rolling along quite smoothly, and no serious discomfort would be involved.

At night I asked our No. 2 shroff, just before he went home, which side he favored with regard to the Revolution. He answered that he lived on the other side of Soochuen Road, had a wife and "two small babies" but it was very difficult to catch chow and things these days.

Report:—In order to get the views of a man who is at once a financier and an economist, I ventured to approach Mr. S. H. Hoff. As is very often the case with men of learning he would not state his opinion openly, but in homely, simple metaphor suggested that the uncertainty of the political situation was causing considerable insecurity and stringency upon the money and other markets, and he hoped, for strictly business reasons, that the matter would be quickly settled up one way or the other.

I went home and said to my boy who is quite an intelligent fellow. "Boy, you wanchee makee empire?" "Alright" he replied and went to light the fire in my bedroom.

Report:—Mr. Boyd whose name is

(Continued on Page 2)

HUNT HANDICAP TO MR. I. EZRA EASILY

Riding Rosewood He Finishes Far Ahead of Mr. Johnstone on Peter

MR. J. A. BRAND IS THIRD

Three Hunts Already Arranged For the Chinese New Year Holidays

By Johnnie Walker

"Of all Shanghai sports, there is none so best 'unting. The 'unt of 'unts is the 'unt 'andicap." Surely this is the 'unt of the immortal Jorrocks would have said if it had been hovering over Schultze Lane yesterday.

For the annual handicap of the Paper Hunt Club, the weather was just perfect—slightly cloudy and no sun—so much so that even those inveterate grouse who wear glasses had not a word of complaint. The starters totaled 47, of whom thirty passed through the flags at the finish, the balance finding repose at various stages of the course.

After the usual preliminary lining of the graves and an inspection of saddlery, the field mounted and it was at this stage that Mr. Fish, on that mountainous pony Britannic, was heard to be singular: "Oh, waits me around again, Willy, 'Around, around, around."

The waits lasted about as far as the road, from whence he was led back by a mafuo, just in time to start off his mark. Mr. Trooper Hooper, on Audit, was the limit man and was sent away with a whoop, prompt to time, the other classes following in succession, at half-minute intervals, the biggest class being the 1½-minute lot.

A Loop-the-Loop Stunt. Along Schultze Lane, one thruster looped the loop, but fortunately got out of the way before the next class came along. At the second jump, one gentleman was deposited at the bottom, causing several refusals, but after this the whole field went merrily away to Pona, which jump really belies its old reputation, having been built up, but here, nevertheless, there was a small amount of grief.

From here over the awkward rut and furrow lying between Pona, Panama and the Slough of Despond, the field was well tailed out, each class doing its utmost to catch the one in front. The next big jump was Marsh, where several ponies swerved to the left and a few cuss words were heard.

Then on to the low ground across the road and Tally Ho! to a series of three new platforms which lead up to what proved to be the stopping place of the whole course—Benbow's Finish. The whole native population of China seemed to be congregated here, as well as a few foreigners and they were well rewarded, for, of the first twenty riders, not one got over, but many got in and it was at this point, much to their astonishment, that two or three one and 1½-minute class men found themselves leading, leaving behind them an atmosphere that was positively blue, Benbow's Finish having proved too much for the heavy and middle-weights.

Why this should be so is rather inexplicable, for the jump has been improved and, although it is big and wet, it is absolutely honest. From here to the platform at Sakadons, safely through the furrows.

The first part of this section is remarkably deep furrows, with plenty of grips and riders, being aware of this, nursed their ponies very carefully and there was no grief at all. From the platform to Forth a very hot pace was cut out, Forth being taken in gallant style and it was shortly after this that the scratch pony Rosewood came to the front and practically stayed there all the way.

MacKinnon's Bath this year has lost its terror, being a fairly big high-to-low jump, with a little water, though, if not jumped at the proper spot, it is apt to become a nasty trap. After the Bath was a long stretch of uninteresting country, rather deep rut and furrow, with some grips, till that class jump Dallas' Grave was reached, where the usual gathering of villagers was assembled. They found their hopes vain, for the hunt did not furnish one laugh between them, the ponies being well warmed up and going strong and ready to jump any old thing.

Straight ahead from here to the new platform at Butler's Dip and swinging right to the Family Tree platform, the leaders began to cut the pace, which was particularly hot between the last named platform and Westward Ho! The first two jumps on Westward Ho! furnished no

incident, but at the last one, which is by way of becoming famous, there was quite a deal of grief and also more grief was observable at Drop and Crawl platform.

It was at this point that Mr. Johnston, on Peter, came up with the leaders and maintained second place to the finish. Sungari, who had been going very strong, with Mr. Heard up, here gave up the ghost—puffed.

Rosewood Finishes Well

Up and down Barrier Creek Line it became very obvious which pony was going to win, for Rosewood was riding particularly strong and increasing its lead at every jump. The field here was well strung out and the six eventually on the card maintained their positions to the finish.

Mr. Jim Brand, on Comack, came a purser at the third jump down Barrier Creek, but, pluckily remounting, regained his lost place and finished third. Rosewood won by about 100 yards, still going strong, and as fresh as paint, the rest of the field finishing a little on the distressed side.

The total time of the winner was 26 min. 20 1/2 sec., very good going across country for about an 8 1/2 mile course with counting platforms, 46 jumps. The going throughout was excellent and it was a lightweight ride all the way. Indeed, as it turned out, the heavyweights could have had half a minute extra. Riders will surely look back to the handicap of the 1915-16 season with pleasure.

The card read:

1. Mr. I. E. Rosewood, 144 lbs. (sec.)
2. Mr. J. Johnston, Peter, 150 (sec.)
3. Mr. J. A. Brand, Comack, 135 (1 min.)
4. Mr. T. G. Drakeford, Sea Swallow, 152 (1 min.)
5. Mr. N. W. Hickling, The Fly Bird, 156 (1 1/4 min.)
6. Mr. G. Graystone, Jolly Jenkin, 145 (1 1/4 min.)

New Year Hunts

Up to the present, the following hunts have been arranged for the Chinese New Year holidays: Thursday, Saturday and Monday.

Club Is Defeated By Rees, 3 to One

(Continued from Page 1)

of street urchins, who watched the game from a neighboring roof.

At half time the score stood 2 to 1 in favor of the Old Boys, and after the lemons had been served, play was resumed with greater vigor. Another good pass by Hansen, taken up by P. Madar, and passed on to Drake, again enabled that player to put the ball through. Nanyang then realized the dangerous situation, rallied, and scored another beauty by Castle Ho, who had been playing a brilliant game, making the score stand 3 to 2. Nanyang shortly afterward tied the score, being awarded a penalty which Hansen caused, thinking that the ball had gone out, and although Rowland saved the shot at first, Nanyang's center found the netting with his second shot. The score being tied, Nanyang breathed more freely and from then onwards gave and take play was resumed. Another splendid opening, and Drake did not hesitate to add the fourth goal, though it wasn't so easily secured.

Public School then looked forward to victory, but Castle Ho again saved the situation, and scored by a shot which misled Rowland as to where it would travel. The shot was remarkable for the way it curved into the net, and thus Nanyang tied the score. The game ended with no further scoring, and was the best fighting game seen for many a day.

Public School is to be congratulated on drawing with Nanyang, because through the team was called the Nanyang College, it was in reality an all-Chinese team. On the team were several St. John's and Soochow players.

Smith and Hansen for the Old Boys were at their best, and the "famous trio" were again in rare form. White, Cooke, Drake, and Sterling were also very prominent as forwards, Drake being the best.

Praise is due Castle Ho for his splendid play. At a tea given later on, both Mr. A. H. Leslie and the Old Boys' Captain, Mr. A. M. A. Hansen, congratulated Nanyang, and wished them every success in Manila, and hoped that they would return to Shanghai with many trophies not for the sake of their College only, but also for the sake of Shanghai and China.

Second League

Hanbury vs. S.F.C. Reserves

This match was played on the Race's ground and proved an easy thing for the school team. The Club second string have never been able to turn out a representative team this season and owing to the Volunteer parade their team was a scratch combination. The Hanburians took the offensive from the kick-off and maintained it throughout the match. The schools always have the advantage in the Second League because they can play the same teams regularly.

The Club defence shone in the first half and Ward and Paddy put up a good game, but the Hanbury team were not to be denied and goals were scored by Hayward and Peterson. Half-time arrived with the score two to none in favor of the school team. In the second half the Hanbury boys were their opponents down and took complete charge of the game. Goals were scored by Quincey (2) and Hayward, Peterson and Haas one each, the result being—

Hanbury School 7
S. F. C. Reserves 0

St. Xavier's vs. Police Reserves
With no match in the first league the Police were enabled to put out a fairly strong team in their match with the French School. This is the

Jeff Smith After World Championship



JEFF SMITH.

New York, December 16.—Jeff Smith, who is recognized in France and Australia as a middleweight champion of the world, has come back to America to win as many laurels in his native land as he has in foreign climes. Smith was fouled by George Chip in a bout in Boston a short time ago and has not fully recovered from the effects, but is planning to go through the American middleweight crop like a whirlwind.

In addition to being credited with the popular decision over Eddie McGearty, Smith has the honor of having knocked out Les Darcy, the sensational Australian middleweight who is soon coming to America. Smith knocked Darcy out in five rounds in January 1915.

First time the teams have met in the league and the Police seemed to be the only team that might stop the school's triumphant career. However, St. Xavier's won by four goals to one and still preserve their unbeaten record. The only satisfaction the Police got out of the match is that they kept the score down, thanks to good work by Mackenzie and Robertson, and that they managed to score the first goal which has been registered against the school since early in the season.

St. Xavier's as usual played a fine game and they are really the star team of the season, having a grand defence backed up with a speedy and tricky line of forwards. This win assures them of the championship of the second league as they can now afford to lose the rest of their matches and still keep the lead. Their eleven is so well-balanced that it is rather difficult to pick out individual performers, but Oliverio, England and Elliot in the defence and Aguilar, Norris and Gutierrez in the attack played splendidly.

The Police only held their opponents for a short while and then training and pace told, the score being as follows:

St. Xavier's 4
Police 1

Schools' League

Hanbury vs. Public

1st XI. Drawn 0-0
2nd XI. Hanbury won. 2-1
3rd XI. Drawn 1-1

These matches were played yesterday morning at Hongkew Park and the results practically decide the destination of the schools' league trophies this year.

In the first division St. Xavier's are well ahead and the American and Hanbury schools were fighting for second place. The loss of a point in this match by the Hanburians will now put them in the third place. The American School are to be congratulated on their fine showing this season, for by careful training they have now developed into a good team.

In the Junior competition the Public were level with St. Xavier's but their defeat by the Hanbury boys puts them now in the second place on equal terms with the Hanbury boys. In the Middle division the Public School have also received a check and the final positions should now read St. Xavier's first, Public second, and Hanbury third. The Cathedral boys are still without a victory and are the wooden spoonists in all three divisions.

Scout Jottings for the Week

By Pathfinder

Up with the lark on Wednesday morning, the Shanghai contingent of Chinese Boy Scouts numbering 32 left by the 7.35 a.m. train for Nanking where they are taking part in the Big Conference and Scout Rally during New Year. There were representatives of the 1st, 2nd, 4th, 5th and 7th Troops with the party, and a good crop of displays and scouting work generally is anticipated. The contingent numbers some of the best scouts in the Settlement and they are bound to make a good showing.

The Nanking authorities have hit on a good way of advertising the movement at Nanking. It has been arranged that scouts signal messages from one mountain to another while boys who are not yet scouts, starting from the same point, endeavor to get the same message through quicker by relay of runners—which is old friend Scout says, "is absurd." The signalling parties should have it their own way easily every time as the distance will be perhaps up to two miles.

The final number of the "Boy Scout in China" has just made its appearance, and we are sorry to note that this bright and enterprising little magazine, which certainly fulfills a much-needed want in the Scouting community, is about to shut up shop through lack of financial support. It seems a great pity that so good a thing as this bright little paper should be allowed to die an untimely death, especially as its hard-working staff has done everything to merit success, but there we are, and in war time lots of little luxuries must go.

We had the good fortune to be present the other day at the presentation in ceremony of the 8th Troop at Medhurst College, when twenty-two boys took the Scout's oath. This troop is becoming a second "6th" for smartness and alertness—any what more could a well whistled unit? The discipline and steadiness on parade were perfect, and as each scout advanced and took the promise and was "invested" with his scarf and staff, it is not too much to say that the solemn ceremony made a very deep impression on one who has seen as good many a scout ceremony, but none so well carried through. Rev. E. Malpas, the Troop Chaplain administered the promise, the whole proceedings being in Chinese entirely, while Scoutmaster Jennings and the District Scoutmaster were present in support. Mr. Pringle's address to the troop was full of good things, and we can safely promise a bright career for the 8th Troop if they go on as they have started. Next term there will be several more recruits joining the troop, and they are looking forward to an increase in efficiency and

scoutcraft in the near future that will surprise everybody.

Arrangements for the forthcoming Baden-Powell Scout Camp at Jessfield are now complete, and the Troop is looking forward to a fine holiday. The Camp arrangements being in the capable hands of Asst. Scoutmaster Hore, are bound to be a thing to look forward to and look back upon. The "grab" should satisfy even the best fed youngster, and two expert Chinese cooks are now commended to run that part of the game.

Each department is being well attended to by capable officers. With Asst. Scoutmaster Macdonald as Camp Adjutant, things should go with a swing, and Messrs. Scott, Etheridge, Seligman and even the much-maligned Quartermaster are all working as hard as they know how under the able direction of Scoutmaster Lloyd, to make this year's China New Year Camp an event to be remembered. All we want now is decent weather, and the patients consent to let the fellows come out to Camp, and there you are. The Camp Concert arrangements are going ahead, and a fine bill of fare is promised. The Shield Competitions take place on Saturday February 5 to which all friends and parents are cordially invited.

Scouting amongst the Chinese at all events must take a back seat for the next few weeks. With so many schools breaking up and boys going away, the ranks of the Chinese Association will be much depleted, but the boys who are remaining have shown a keen desire to carry on all the same and will get in their little bit of camping and scouting somehow. Next term should see a remarkable increase in the numbers, and before long a total of 900 Chinese scouts is predicted, which means over 900 "good turns" a day at the very least. Shanghai therefore cannot fail to be a better and happier place even in a small way as a result of scouting, and the movement is growing every day with remarkable rapidity.

On receipt of a very kind invitation, the Baden-Powell in full strength paid a visit to the new French Mail at Andre Lebon and had a jolly outing yesterday afternoon. They were shown all over the ship and enjoyed themselves as only scouts can. The thanks of the Troop are heartily tendered to the promoters of the expedition and the M.M. Company.

Billiards

The following are the results of games played in the Inter-Club Billiards League last week between the Municipal Club and the Merchant Service Club. All the games were won by Municipal Club members.

Rush 250, Gryen 225. Macintosh 250, Tippen 225. Todd 250, Beft 237. Perrell 250, Whiteaway 225.

MARTIN'S APIOL-STEEL PILLS

A French Remedy for all irregularities. These pills are the best of their kind in the world, and are the only ones that can be taken without any harm to the system. They are the only pills that can be taken without any harm to the system. They are the only pills that can be taken without any harm to the system.

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Confessions of A Big League Umpire

This is one of a series of articles dealing with the experience of a big league umpire, written by a man who for years officiated in the major leagues. Bill Brennan has had many interesting experiences during his career as an umpire, and he tells about them in these articles.

By Bill Brennan

(Chief of staff of the Federal League and former National League umpire)

It's my opinion that if a prize were offered for the most popular ball player and the athletes and the umpires did the balloting the honor would fall to Frank Schulte of the Cubs. He is one of the best sportsmen that we have in baseball, and he has more faith in a good, healthy wallop than in all of the arguments he might indulge in. Here is a story to illustrate his fairness.

It happened back in the year when Frank was trying for a home-run record and also for an automobile. And it might be mentioned that many an umpire was hoping that he would establish the one and win the other.

Blood Proved the Out

The Cubs and the Pimies were playing on the West Side in Chicago and Frank hit one that went to the farthest corner of the lot. It looked a certain home run and it would have been had Wildfire finished with a slide. Instead, he went into the home plate standing up and Gibson, who had taken the relay, touched him.

"Out!" I yelled and then pandemonium broke.

I was called many things and was accused of acts which I hope I shall never commit. The fans were certain that I had not only taken a run from the Cubs but that I had robbed Schulte of a homer. But I hadn't. For Gibson, lying down at the plate, tagged Schulte on the spikes and the blood which flowed from the cut was evidence that the catcher got the ball on the runner before the latter touched the plate.

Press Roasts the Umpire

The Chicago newspaper men were angry, and I will admit that they handed me a most artistic panning. The Cubs left for Pittsburgh the following night, and I made the trip on the same train. We had just left Chicago when Schulte called a conference, those attending being the newspaper men and myself, and Wildfire was the spokesman.

"I understand that you are pulling for me to get all the home runs I can," said he. "But I don't want

a good fellow to get in bed. I was out at the plate yesterday, and it was my fault. I loafed and I didn't slide, and the fact that I was caught was my own fault. Brennan was right in calling me out, and the panning in the papers was unjust to him."

Which is one of the few times that a player has ever gone to the trouble of seeing that an umpire was set right. And I should like to add that the newspaper men made the correction. Likewise that Schulte established the record and won the car.

Only Bumpers Are Comed

That was sportsmanship. But there isn't much in the yarn I'm going to spin. For this was trickery, pure and simple, although it was mighty effective. Many fans have the idea that a clever catcher can talk a batter into swinging at balls that are not over the plate, and many a backstop has been portrayed as one who could get out of a tight hole by conversation. This happens very seldom in the big leagues, because the fellow who will permit himself into being "conned" into pulling bumpers doesn't stand much chance of getting that high. It's down in the minors where these funny ones are pulled, and I have in mind the yarn told me by Brick Owen, formerly a National League umpire, and now with the American Association.

"Admiral" Schiel, for many years a catcher with the Cincinnati Reds, drifted to Louisville, and was back of the plate in an important game. It was one of those red-hot battles that bring out a lot of heat, and the contest had gone into the ninth inning, with the bases jammed, two out and a recruit at bat. He had been snapping the ball all afternoon, had worked the count to two and three, and if he connected with the next one for a hit it would send the other club into the lead. Schiel was a long time in giving the signal, because he was doing much thinking, and then he had a bright idea. Phoney Bark I-ooled Batter

He was an excellent mind, and made a specialty of imitating the barking of dogs. They tell me that he would go into a Pullman car, give a couple of yelps, and have the porter and the train crew hunting for a dog.

Well, he signalled for a fast one, and it came sailing straight for the plate. The husky youngster was all set for the swing, and as he started "Schiel barked."

"How wow!" he said, and almost any dog would have been proud of that bark.

And the recruit? He leaped into the air, dropped his bat and whirled to face the dog all with the same motion.

"Out!" howled Owen, and it was so funny that every one save the victim fell to laughing. The latter, of course, was in a rage and quite willing to commit murder, but was assured that not until he could drive out a homer as instant after hearing the rattle of a rattlesnake was his education complete.

WHEN THE THREAD BREAKS

The seamstress ties it together and goes ahead, or else she rips out what she has sewn and begins all over again.

But when the thread of life breaks, you can't tie it together and go ahead, and you can't begin all over again. It is broken once for all.

And you can't tell when it is going to break, leaving your loved ones without you to provide for them.

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